

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1847.

[SIXPENCE.]

## THE ELECTIONS.



URING the next few weeks the interest taken in the pending General Election will deepen; at least, it may be expected to do so, for it is exceedingly slight at present. Of late years—a rather indefinite period, but which may be taken to date from the death of George the Fourth and the commencement of the Reform struggle—there is scarcely one instance of a Parliament sitting for nearly the whole of its constitutional and legal term of existence. The battles of Party were then fierce and obstinate; there were divisions where Ministers escaped destruction by four or five votes, or even less; there were sudden dissolutions, hard contests on the hustings, close runs for counties, and narrow escapes in cities and boroughs. There were certain rules, by which a Ministry was bound to consider itself beaten, and go out; and the greatest crime the Whigs ever committed, in the eyes of their opponents, was their continuing to hold office with small and dwindling majorities, as obstinately as Wellington stood his ground at Waterloo with his thinned and broken squares, beaten according to all the rules, but somehow refusing to see it. Those were stirring times; there was great bustle, much noise, more excitement. It was the era of Parliamentary dexterity; when a clever move was applauded, and a division forced on at an unusual time, or when hon. members were at a Royal ball, placing the Ministry in a minority for twenty-four hours, till the next night rescinded it, was thought a clever thing; “whippers in” were necessary on both sides, like picquets thrown

out between two armies in the field, to give warning of unexpected attacks; it was the reign of the Clubs, the palmy days of the Tadpoles and Tapers, who believed the highest policy, the greatest triumph of the statesman's ability, consisted in “going to the country with a cry.” It did not matter much what “the cry” was; anything that separated the constituencies, and hounded on one section against the other, according to the traditions of the old “buff and blue” faith, or that of the opposite colours, would serve. A happy antithesis was then a source of power, and a pithy alliteration had often more influence than sense or principle. Merit of all kinds deserves acknowledgment, and it must be confessed there was often great cleverness in these “cries;” they hit the temper or delusion of the hour with admirable dexterity, and threw the master passion of the day into a few words, that thrilled the hearts of thousands. If Englishmen are ever enthusiastic, it is during political excitement, and then they may be worked on something as the French can be influenced by a master-mind in war. The bulletins and addresses of Napoleon to his troops abound in phrases that fell on the national ardour like fire on flax—and Empires were consumed by the blaze. Had he had to deal with the enthusiasm of party, Napoleon would have struck the chords of human passion quite as successfully; the genius that dictated some burning line in a bulletin would have struck out the exact “cry” required for the emergency; and how the Tadpoles and Tapers would have worshipped him!

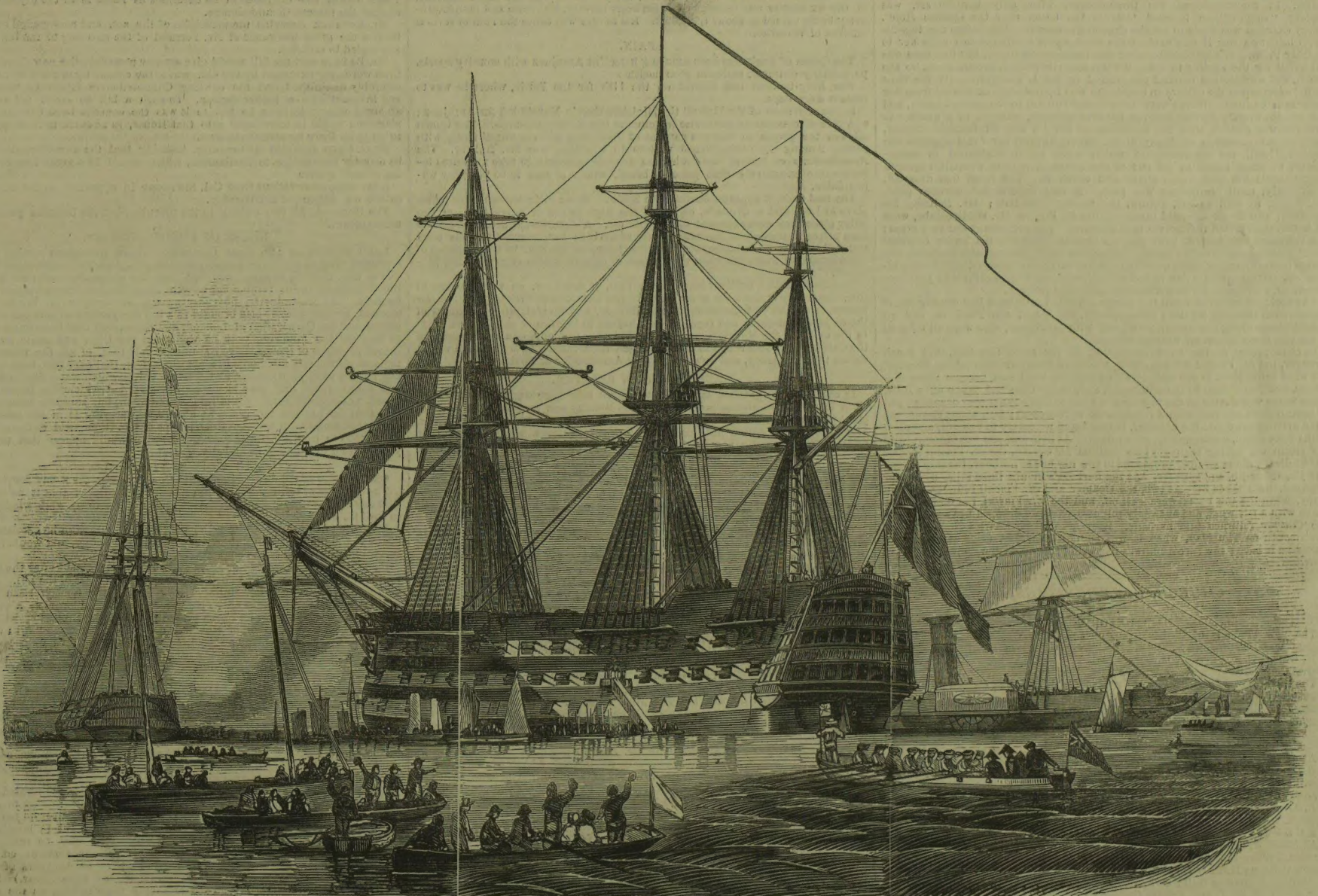
But a change has gradually come over the face of affairs; politics have become more real and earnest—less swayed by names than attentive to things. We question if mere party distinctions will ever regain their old ascendancy; even differences of principle are becoming less broad—in some things they are disappearing; and the minds of men dwell on actualities and facts.

The change dates from the period England entered on those gigantic plans of internal improvement that will convert the whole island into something like a great city, London and York being

merely at different ends of a street. Year after year the people became more absorbed in the occupation, which opened a new field for energy, and new sphere for the employment of intellect and wealth, and the effect was not dissimilar in kind to that produced when Bacon drew the mind of Europe from the barren dogmas of the schoolmen, and bid it go to Nature, and “consider her ways and be wise.” The result was, that development of Physical Science, which has forced from Nature herself the weapons which subdue her to the service of man.

So in politics, we have begun to grow weary of the contests and quarrels about party distinctions, and recognise the necessity of legislating from the actual circumstances and necessities of the age—which are alike to all parties. It is the “inductive method,” applied to statesmanship as it had been before to science. The theory of Government had been to lay down certain principles, which one section of the Aristocracy accepted, while they were rejected by the other: on these political dogmas, translated and popularised into “cries,” the two parties were accustomed to “go to the country”—the Liberal section generally getting beaten. And for a long, a very long time indeed, the conflict of these principles was one for realities also; but, gradually, one old position was yielded after another; the Test and Corporation Acts went—the Catholic Disabilities disappeared—and at last came Schedule A, and swept the old system of representation away altogether.

It is obvious there was much less left to fight about on the score of opinion now than before—facts and events had disposed matters anew; yet men went on in the old track, wearing the old party badges, raising the old party cries, though quite another era had opened on them. But a sense of the state of the case was under it all: little by little those who could see anything saw this—that opinions long disputed having become facts and laws, the old traditional policy was impossible. Two great religious and political controversies were settled by Catholic Emancipation and the Reform Bill. What was to be encountered next? It soon began to



H. M. S. THE ST. VINCENT, 120.—SIR CHARLES NAPIER.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



show itself in a declining revenue and other symptoms that showed the old system of commercial policy wanted renovating. The instinct of the community was for freedom in this direction also, and two parties arose with a theory of commerce as their battle flag. How the conservatives came to suppose that they were bound to maintain the restrictions of trade, and defend the traditions of the Custom House, is unaccountable; but they did so, and it was on the conflicting principles of Commerce that the Parliament of 1841 was elected.

That Parliament has sat for six years, and is now approaching its dissolution; and, as if it were destined to furnish a proof of how impossible it is to adhere to old, prescribed principles, when once we begin to deal with facts, that very Parliament first modified the Corn Laws and revised the Tariff; then, the experiment having succeeded, reformed the Tariff more widely; and at last abolished the Corn Laws altogether. It was done with regret; we do not like to give up an old conviction. The schoolman of the seventeenth century clung to his Aristotle fondly, though some daring experimentalist gave him ocular proof that the Greek philosopher knew but little, and that little not very correctly. But the new light was unwelcome to the disciple of the elder faith; he would rather have erred with Aristotle to the end of his days: he was not sure experiments, these questionings of Nature and facts, were not impious. And there are many who believe that the repeal of the Corn Laws was not only impolitic but a crime.

Thus, one by one, the watchwords of the past are taken from us; the old spells are deprived of their power. Having entered on the path of commercial and social improvement, and having to advance upon it, under circumstances of actual danger, all parties are reduced to act nearly the same.

At the present moment it would require a subtle casuist to define what is the difference between the Ministry and the Opposition—f that can be called so which never opposes. Lord John Russell and Sir Robert Peel are substantially agreed on almost all the questions of the day—Irish policy, Commercial affairs, National Education, Currency—on all things they agree; the only difference is that the Conservative leader is rather the bolder, the stronger, and the more liberal of the two! And this unwonted fusion of parties accounts for the apathy with which the coming election is regarded; no great or stirring question agitates men's minds; there are no "mighty opposites" and mere shades of opinion; slight differences of more or less will not do to fight about. "If the trumpet giveth an uncertain sound, who shall prepare him for the battle?" We are perhaps in a transition period, marked by unusual quiet, though contests fierce as those of old may yet await us. But in the interim the mere party man is puzzled and at a loss which way to turn. Tadpole is sighing for "something to go to the country on;" and Taper prays for "a good cry," and there are no signs of either of them finding what they want.

#### H.M.S. THE "ST. VINCENT," 120.

This noble ship, at Portsmouth, has, within the past week, been an object of very considerable interest, from two causes—a change in her command, and a "narrow escape" of the vessel herself.

It is now understood that Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Napier is to hoist his flag on board the *St. Vincent*, Captain Milne, at Portsmouth; and, in company with other three-deckers and some steamers, will proceed to Lisbon, and relieve Admiral Sir William Parker, Bart., G.C.B., in command of the Channel Squadron; the latter gallant officer's presence being urgently required at this juncture at the Mediterranean.

An Admiralty order arrived on Saturday, at Portsmouth, for the *St. Vincent* to proceed immediately to Spithead; but the ebb-tide having made when the order arrived, it was impossible to move the ship on that day: the crew, therefore, were set to work to bend sails, and make other necessary preparations for moving her on Sunday. In the morning, the *Centaur* steam-frigate, of 540 horse power, Master Commander H. Davy, got her steam up to take her out, and took her in tow at a quarter before twelve. Unfortunately, before the steamer could get sufficient way on her to give her a proper command over the *St. Vincent's* motions, the latter took a sheer to starboard, in trying to counteract which, the steamer was unavoidably thrown broad on her port, which was also her lee bow; at the same time the starboard hawser snapped, and, after a vain attempt to recover her proper position, the steamer was compelled to cast off altogether, on account of her drifting so near the shore, being only about thirty feet from the Custom House watch-house. In the meantime, the three-decker, with only her jib set, was rapidly "sagging" to leeward towards the beach near the Quebec Hotel. Every exertion was made to get the ship under canvass, but before the topsails could be got on her it was evident the wind was not suitable to enable her to weather Point. The starboard anchor was immediately let go, but the scope was too small for the anchor to bring her up, and she drifted, broadside on, to the beach, but whether she touched the ground or not is uncertain. By the most skilful exertions of the officers on board, she was immediately extricated from her dangerous position. Warps were immediately run out to the nearest buoys, and she was got thereby further into the harbour channel, whence, at a quarter to two, she was hauled, with the assistance of her jib and foretopmast staysails, back to her moorings off Stony Steps, having slipped her cable opposite the Quebec Hotel, the occupants of which were much frightened in consequence of being hailed to get out of the house, at a time when it appeared very possible the ship would strike and crush it. The hotel was deserted, accordingly, until the danger was past. A very experienced harbour pilot, Mr. Davis, as well as Mr. Brown, the master attendant; Mr. Bellamy his assistant; and the experienced master of the *St. Vincent*, Mr. Biddlecombe, were on board, and exerted themselves to the utmost. The excitement was very great; and the shore was peopled with anxious crowds. Nor was the bustle confined here; the boats of the ship on the first alarm were lowered and manned, and others from the other ships quickly joined to carry out hawsers, and render assistance. Great credit is due to the officers, who, by their skilful and judicious directions, extricated the ship from her dangerous position.

The accident occurred when the people of Portsmouth were just coming out of church from morning service; consequently, the Point, the Platform, and all vacant places along the beach, were lined with spectators, who were all rejoiced to see this fine ship get off without damage.

In consequence of the wind continuing in the same direction, but much stronger, the *St. Vincent* did not attempt to move from her moorings on Monday, the wind being scant to sail out. On Tuesday the wind had become more moderate, and had shifted to the south-east, and, as the tides had taken off a little, some water was started in the morning to bring the ship to a proper draught; and at eight o'clock top gallant and royal yards were crossed; but, about eleven, the wind driving more into the harbour, it was found necessary to tow out, and these yards were again, consequently, got on deck. At half-past one the *Centaur*, with her steam up, having been got into position for towing, the *St. Vincent* slipped her bridle, and the steamer proceeded to tow her out of harbour, the ship setting her jib, flying-jib, and spanker. At the harbour's mouth these sails, no longer drawing, were taken in. At two, the steamer and *St. Vincent* rounded the Spit Buoy, when the tow ropes were cast off, and the *St. Vincent* ran down to her berth with a fair wind, and at twenty minutes past two dropped her anchor, and the *Centaur* returned into harbour. Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Napier was at Portsmouth on Thursday, when it was supposed his flag, (blue at the mizen) would be hoisted; the Port Admiral's flag being shifted, at the same time, to the *Excellent*.

#### CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

##### OXFORD.

May 15.

The new students of Christchurch, elected from Westminster School, are Messrs. Rich, Cotton, and Stratton.

Mr. Gilbert C. F. Harries, commoner of Jesus College, has been elected a scholar of that College.

The Rev. George Hext, scholar of Corpus College, has been elected a Fellow of that society, on the foundation of Exeter diocese.

Mr. John Buttenshaw, from Tunbridge School, has been elected a scholar of Corpus College, on the Kent Foundation.

##### CAMBRIDGE.

May 19.

At a Congregation held this day, the following degrees were conferred:—*D.D.*—Hon. and Rev. J. R. Eden, Magdalen College, Bishop of Sodor and Man; Rev. C. Perry, Trinity College, Bishop of Melbourne, Australia; Rev. T. Tyrrell, St. John's College, Bishop of Newcastle, Australia.

*B.D.*—J. Burdakin, Clare Hall; F. Sheppard, Clare Hall; W. Bates, Christ's College.

*B.C.L.*—J. T. Abdy, Trinity Hall.

*M.A.*—H. J. Hotham, Trinity College; W. N. Warren, Trinity College; T. F. Buxton, Trinity College; A. A. Morgan, St. John's College; J. B. Smith, St. John's College; H. R. Woodhouse, Corpus College; Z. R. E. Wilmot, Trinity Hall; J. Sanders, Catharine Hall; C. F. Walker, Catharine Hall.

*B.A.*—H. B. St. J. Pell, Trinity College; O. C. Pell, Trinity College; S. Eardley, St. John's College; J. C. Thring, St. John's College; J. Slater, Queen's College; C. H. Forbes, Downing College; W. F. Lucy, Magdalen College; C. A. Holmes, Catharine Hall; C. C. Wilson, Corpus Christi College.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

##### FRANCE.

Considerable curiosity was excited yesterday week at the Chamber of Deputies, it being known that M. Odillon Barrot intended to elicit, if possible, some explanation respecting the recent modification in the Cabinet. More than 400 Deputies were present, and many ladies and privileged strangers. The new Ministers, General Trezel and M. Jayr, were on the Ministerial bench. Various questions having been put by M. Odillon Barrot, M. Guizot rose and said, he did not deny the right of the House to demand explanations, but it was the privilege of the Crown to select Ministers, and though their conduct and policy were legitimate objects of inquiry and discussion, their persons were out of the pale of debate. The only question was the political character of the late change. He denied that there was to be any change in the policy of the Government, and far less that the object was to fling the weaker members of the Cabinet overboard as expiatory victims for the errors of the Cabinet. M. Guizot then went on to state that the reason why the late Ministers were called on to vacate their seats in the Cabinet was, because they did not, by their language and in their persons, give that support to the policy of the Cabinet which they were expected to give. He believed that M. Lacave Laplagne did not think that this was the case, but he had no right to be dissatisfied at his having been dismissed against his will, for on the 16th of April, 1837, both he (M. Guizot) and M. Duchatel were dismissed without notice, and without reason given, and from the *Moniteur* of that date it appeared that M. Lacave Laplagne was the very Minister appointed to take M. Duchatel's place. With regard to the future, he declared his intention to carry out vigorously the policy of Conservatism.

M. Lacave Laplagne, the late Minister of Finances, assured the Chamber that he was not aware that his presence in the Cabinet had been a source of weakness to it. He admitted that he had refused to resign, because his doing so might be misinterpreted. The real truth of the story was that he had refused to resign, and had been forced from his post. He concluded by advising the Conservatives to change their conduct, as the recent changes were really to be attributed to them.

M. Odillon Barrot said he expected nothing more or less from the explanations than he had got. When embarrassing events occurred it was necessary to have a victim, as M. Guizot knew, for he had himself been made the victim on a former memorable occasion.

M. Emile Girardin then rose to say that the circumstances in 1837 were very different from the present, for that at the period of the change in the Cabinet alluded to by M. Guizot there had been also a change in the policy of the Government.

On Saturday last the price of bread at Paris, for the next fortnight, was fixed as follows:—1st quality, 60 centimes per kilogramme; 2nd quality, 52 centimes per kilogramme. Compared with the previous fortnight this is a rise of two centimes per kilogramme on each quality.

The state of the crops in France is satisfactory: a letter from Marseilles, of the 10th inst., says, that in the Upper Languedoc, the harvest promises to be an unusually good one. The crops have also a favourable appearance in Lower Languedoc and in Provence.

We are sorry to see that there have been serious riots at Lille and Cambrai, the pretext being the high price of bread.

On Wednesday and Thursday (last week) at Lille, a mob, uttering seditious cries, attacked the bakers' shops, breaking the doors and windows, stealing the bread, or compelling the terrified bakers to distribute it without payment. The National Guard, troops of the line, and cavalry, turned out, but it was not until late at night, and after the arrest of thirty of the rioters, that tranquillity was restored.

The *Echo du Nord* states that disorders had also taken place at Wazemmes, a populous suburb of Lille, and that the shops of several bakers had been plundered.

The Prince de Joinville has given up the command of the Mediterranean fleet, and it is said that Admiral Mackau, the late Minister of the Marine, or Admiral Parceval Deschernes, is to be appointed in his stead.

Queen Maria Christina, who travels incognito, arrived at Lyons last week, and alighted at the Hotel de l'Europe, accompanied by the Duke de Rianzares, and attended by a numerous suite. Her Majesty remained till Friday morning, when she embarked in the steamer, the *Cygne*, for Toulon, whence she will proceed to Naples. It is reported that the object of Queen Christina's visit is to effect a reconciliation between the King of Naples and the Prince of Capua.

General Narvaez, and his wife, the Duchess de Valentia, arrived in Paris on Monday.

There is some excitement in Paris, in consequence of the discovery of alleged conspiracies and treasonable societies. The *Droit* asserts that eleven persons have been arrested, near one of the barriers of Paris, on a charge of being engaged in the manufacture of incendiary projectiles. On one of the men, who was entering Paris, was found an incendiary ball of a very large size. In the house where they carried on this manufacture, there were materials for operations to a vast extent.

An unhappy occurrence has taken place at Chantilly, in the room of the Jockey Club, and caused some sensation in certain circles at Paris. Captain G., holding a high situation near the King's person, and belonging to one of the most honourable families in France, being the son of Viscount G., was detected cheating at cards. On the day after this affair the officer in question appeared at the stag hunt, but he was ordered off the ground by the Duke de Nemours. On the same evening the Duke de Nemours sent him a message, calling upon him to resign his commission as *officier d'ordonnance*, and orders have been given to have his name struck out of the list of the army. At the same time the Jockey Club met and expelled him. The unfortunate young officer is said already to have left France.

M. Giroux Mollier, notary of Versailles, has absconded, leaving a deficit which is estimated at about 1,500,000 francs. A note, written in pencil, was found among his papers, in which he put down the names of his creditors, and the sums due to each; the amount was 1,300,000 francs, and yet the list was not then completed. M. Giroux Mollier was believed to be perfectly solvent, his house and landed property being valued at about 1,000,000 francs. His failure will cause the ruin of several families of Versailles.

##### SPAIN.

The Queen of Spain has been amusing herself at Aranjuez with country sports, particularly coursing, and is in good health.

The King-Consort left Madrid on the 11th for the Pardo, where he was to remain a few days.

In the afternoon of the 11th all the Ministers then in Madrid left for Aranjuez; and this circumstance gave rise to rumours of a Ministerial crisis. The Queen allowed the people to visit the gardens at Aranjuez, and she mixed freely with them. Among the distinguished visitors to Aranjuez was Mr. Bulwer. The *Ayuntamiento* of Madrid has called on the Government to take measures to reduce the excessively high price of bread, which is said to be perfectly unjustifiable.

The food riots, it appears, continue in Spain. Some disturbances have taken place at Leon and at Grenada, owing to the high prices of provisions; at the latter place they were attended with bloodshed. A disturbance, arising from the high prices of provisions, has taken place at Seville; but, tranquillity has been restored. Fresh disturbances took place at Leon, on the 8th, in consequence of the dearth of food; but they were appeased on a reduction of price being promised.

The Queen held a brilliant levee on the 13th, at Aranjuez, on the occasion of the anniversary of the birth of the King. The authorities of the capital, the Ministers, the Duke de Glucksberg, Count Thomar, and several other members of the *corps diplomatique*, had repaired to Aranjuez to be present at the ceremony. In the evening, the Ministers returned to Madrid. Rumours of a modification of the Cabinet were still rife, and it was the general opinion that M. Pacheco would vacate the Presidency, and be accredited as Ambassador at Rome.

##### FOOD-RIOTING IN BELGIUM.

In our latest impression last week, we stated that there were some rather serious food riots at Brussels on the previous Monday and Tuesday. A mob of eight thousand persons attacked the shops of several bakers and corn merchants. The troops were called out, and several skirmishes took place between the soldiers and the mob. Six houses were attacked and partly plundered during the outbreak on Monday night and early on Tuesday morning.

At Tournay similar disturbances have taken place. A mob of 400 or 500 persons attacked the baker's shops, several of which they broke open and ransacked, and afterwards attempted to force their way into the Jesuits' College. The troops were called out, and several of the rioters were taken, but the disturbances lasted nearly two days before they were effectually put down.

Riots of an alarming nature occurred on Monday last at Ghent. About six p.m., an immense number of persons collected in various parts of the city, and commenced a regular pillage of the baker's shops. The military were immediately called out, but the rioters were not dispersed before midnight. It was remarked that a great number of them were youths from twelve to eighteen years of age, but that they were excited to acts of violence by persons much older.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION AT WORCESTER.—At Worcester, on Tuesday, a daring attempt to assassinate Dr. Turley was made by some villain. Dr. Turley was sitting in the library at the back part of his house, in St. John's, when he heard the report of a pistol, and immediately went out, but could see no person. He called the police, and search was made. No stranger was to be found, but it was discovered that a small hole had been made in one of the panes of glass, that a corresponding perforation appeared on the window-blinds, and that the shot had struck the carved wainscot on the opposite side of the room. The bullet (which was found on the floor) had apparently been shot from a rifle, and must have passed within a very few inches of Dr. Turley's head, as he sat writing at his table. The report awoke the servants of the house. About a quarter of an hour before the discharge of the pistol, Dr. Turley fancied that he heard footsteps on the gravel-walk outside the library, and at the same time the dogs barked violently. The coachman also heard the footsteps. The policeman, while on his beat, about the same time, met a person near the house, whom he described as a short, slim, well-dressed, middle-aged, gentlemanly-looking man. No cause can be assigned for the attempt.

THE LATE ROBBERY AT THE CAMDEN TOWN STATION.—J. Freer, W. Martin, and H. East, have been convicted at the Central Criminal Court of the late robbery at the Camden Town Station, and S. Freer, J. Cherry, Joseph Taylor, and Joel Taylor, were found guilty of receiving the property, knowing it to have been stolen. The particulars were given recently in our Police Report. The Recorder sentenced John Freer, Martin, East, Cherry, Joseph Taylor, and Austin, to be transported for seven years. The other prisoner, Samuel Freer, had a milder sentence—that of one year's imprisonment, with hard labour.

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

##### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

PUBLIC GRANARIES.—The Earl of Winchelsea urged upon the Government the propriety of establishing public granaries, as it seemed probable that if they had a bad harvest, there would not be sufficient corn to maintain the people. In 1835 he said wheat was as low as 35s. a-quarter, and to his own certain knowledge there was a large quantity destroyed. If they had had public granaries then established, they could have purchased corn upon very low terms; but now, even if they could procure the desired quantity, the expense of it would be enormous. If they had public granaries established, placed under the control of the Government, so long as the great body of the people could be supplied with wheat at a reasonable and fair price, the doors should not be open; but if the time should arrive when, by a serious failure of the crops at home, or by any unfair speculations, corn should rise to so high a price as to render it difficult for the labouring classes to purchase it, then the doors of the granaries should be thrown open, and the prices would thus be kept as level and as low as possible to meet the wants of the people.—Earl Grey, without denying that there was cause for some alarm, and without expressing any opinion upon the question of public granaries, refused to discuss so large a subject, unless brought regularly before the House by notice and motion.

##### THE FACTORIES BILL.

LORD ELLESMERE, in moving the second reading of the Factories Bill, spoke with great diffidence of himself, and apologised for having ventured, unknown as his voice was in that House, to take charge of so important a measure. He urged the House to remit some portion of the labour of the working classes, believing that nature never intended that the great bulk of the working population should be unceasingly occupied in severe, unremitting, and protracted toil, and he believed that no Christian Legislature could witness the suffering of that vast mass of the population without endeavouring to interfere, if it could possibly be done without injury to the public interest. It had been urged that there was great danger in interfering with the labour employed in the factories, but he believed that its result would be to bring contentment and comfort to the labouring population. The effect of the present system had been to inflict severe and oppressive toil upon that portion of the community whom it was his wish to relieve.

LORD FRYERSHAM seconded the motion, and forcibly impressed on their Lordships the admirable conduct of the operatives during the ten years that they were endeavouring to obtain this bill, as an additional claim which they had on Parliament for protection and justice. The noble Lord entreated the Government and noble Lords on this occasion to agree in support of this measure, so that it might pass the second reading with a unanimous vote.

LORD BROUGHAM opposed the bill on the ground that it was for the best interest of the working classes not to place any restriction upon their labour, which was their capital. It was his conscientious belief—founded on all the experience of his public life, and entertained since he was able to form an opinion—that the interests not only of the great body of the working classes of the community, but all other interests which required the consideration of the lawgiver, were best consulted by abstaining from all interference with the free exercise of that which was the only wealth of the poor man, the honest industry and willing labour of his own hands. (Hear, hear.) He would just take one instance. Suppose a young man, who had hitherto worked more than ten hours a day, was interdicted from doing so; that was not the doctrine of common sense. Suppose he had paid by the number of pounds of cotton twist he could make, and that for 12lb. he got 6d., they could not expect him to get more than 5d. for 10lb. It was admitted on all hands that there would be a diminution of wages if the full amount of time was not allowed; and this would affect the flax manufacture, the woollen and the silk, as well as the cotton. The consideration of the present question imposed a great and stupendous responsibility on them. The whole amount of the exported manufactures of this country was 50 millions annually. Now, he would ask, how much of that 50 millions was constituted by those four great branches of national industry to which the present bill referred? About 37 or 38 millions—a great and prodigious mass of commercial interest, an immense amount of wealth, a marvellous great subject for any man to volunteer his interference with. He maintained that this was a thing which required the greatest possible slowness and circumspection in dealing with, because they were surrounded with interests of such enormous magnitude and number that the least false step might do an injury which they could neither calculate nor remedy. Believing that if they attempted to find a substitute for parental feeling, by the application of a law to restrain physical exertions, that parental feeling would resent the substitute, and their interference would only have the effect of rendering that feeling much less pure than it now was, he moved as an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

The Bishop of London and the Duke of Richmond supported the bill.

The Earl of Clarendon supported the amendment.

The bill was also supported by the Bishop of Oxford and Lord Wharfedale, but was opposed by Lord Ashburton.

Upon a division, the second reading was carried by 53 to 11.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

DISTURBANCES IN THE WEST OF ENGLAND.—In reply to a question from Mr. B. ESCOTT, Sir G. GREY said he had received official information of disturbances in Cornwall, in Exeter, and its neighbourhood, but he was happy to add that they had been put an end to without any other interference than that of the local authorities.

##### POOR LAWS ADMINISTRATION BILL.

On the motion that the Poor-Laws Administration Bill be read a second time, Mr. FERRAND moved as an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months. The hon. gentleman contended that the operation of the bill would be the very reverse of what its advocates professed was its intention—that instead of raising it would depress the character of the people, and would increase instead of decrease the amount of crime. He also charged the Poor-Law Commissioners with intolerable tyranny, and the present and late Ministers, and the House of Commons generally, with indifference to the feelings of the people. The proposed new Commission he described as liable to all the objections urged against the present Commissioners.

Mr. ROEBUCK defended the principles of the act, and commented on what he termed the gross ignorance of Mr. Ferrand of the meaning of the bill which he attempted to criticise.

Mr. BANKES said the bill would give greater powers to the new Commissioners than were ever exercised by the old, while the checks upon them would be considerably diminished, and the existing Commissioners might be re-appointed, and invested with a higher dignity. To such a bill he could not assent, and amongst other objections he had to it was the constitutional one that two new placemen would be introduced into that House, in addition to those already entitled to sit there by other measures.

Sir G. GREY defended the measure, insisting that the new Commission would be directly responsible to Parliament, which would be a great improvement on the present system.

After some observations from Col. SIBTHORP in opposition to the measure, the debate was adjourned till Tuesday.

The House sat till two o'clock in the morning, but the business generally was unimportant.

##### HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

LORD BROUGHAM and LORD CAMPBELL.—Lord Brougham having presented a petition from the printers and compositors of London in favour of the Health of Towns Bill, Lord CAMPBELL remarked that the atmosphere of that House and the atmosphere inside Temple-bar affected his noble and learned friend very differently. At Westminster, he censured the Corporation; in London, he was eloquent in their praise. He brought in a bill one year adverse to the wishes and interests of the Corporation of London, and denounced that body in no measured terms; yet the following year he went into the City, and made an eloquent speech in praise of them.—Lord BROUGHAM said that, of all the misrepresentations, of all the mis-statements of a notorious fact, that ever had been uttered by any one, or even by the noble and learned Lord—which was going as far as any one could—none had ever exceeded the assertion which the House had just heard. (Loud laughter.) His bill was brought in, but stopped, because he was told that he had not the remotest chance of carrying it in the other House. Upon that occasion, it was said that they would in time yield to the efforts that were made to reform their Corporation; but it would appear that they would yield neither in time nor in eternity. (A laugh.)

##### THE ARMY SERVICE BILL.

On the order of the day for going into Committee on the Army Service Bill, The Marquis of LONDONDERRY moved as an amendment that it be committed that day six months, and said that nine-tenths of the army were wholly opposed to the bill.

The Earl of CARDIGAN protested against the bill, although he admitted the addition to the pensions would be a great boon to the soldier, and would render the service more popular in the country.

Earl GREY said he would not again enter into an argument after the discussion that had taken place, but he cited an anecdote in support of the bill. An officer who was now serving in her Majesty's army, who had himself risen from the ranks; and, in consequence of the high character he had borne as a private and non-commissioned officer, had been presented with his commission without payment, was asked his opinion of this bill, and his reply was—"All I can say is, that I have been in the army all my life; I never would have enlisted for life; I was myself a seven years' man."

The House now went into Committee, and a general discussion arose.

On the first clause, The Earl of LUCAN moved an amendment, to the effect that twelve years should be substituted for ten years in the infantry, and fourteen years for twelve in cavalry, artillery, and other ordnance troops. His object was that, as the principle of limited enlistment had been recognised, its operation should be made as little mischievous as possible.

Earl GREY could see no advantage in the amendment of the noble Earl, and would rather their Lordships would reject the bill altogether than adopt it.

LORD COMBERMERIE supported the amendment.

The Duke of WELLINGTON opposed the amendment. He reiterated the views he had previously expressed in favour of the bill, and proceeded to say, "He did not think the proposal of altering the period of enlistment from ten to twelve years, and from eleven to nine, was one which they ought to accede to. He thought their Lordships should always keep this in view, to retain the old soldiers in the service during the whole time their services could be of advantage to the country—till they arrived at 40 or 41 years of age, and that object he believed the proposed bill would secure. (Hear, hear.) Reference had been made to the inconvenience attending the carrying on the service as the law now stood. He begged their Lordships to observe this circumstance throughout the whole consideration of the question, that the law of the country was in favour of limited as well as unlimited service. The law enabled her Majesty's Government to raise men for six, seven, fourteen, and twenty-one



years, and also for unlimited service; and if they at any time had given an order to carry out that state of the law, he, in the office which he held, must of course have obeyed that order. (Hear, hear.) He believed, however, that the arrangement proposed under this bill was better than the periods of service allowed at present by law. (Hear, hear.) With respect to the inconveniences arising from the relief of the troops in foreign parts, he believed her Majesty's Government were perfectly aware of the liability that must always exist to such inconveniences; but that was a matter which it would be the duty of the Government to prepare for,—they would provide for the removal of the troops and their relief at the proper time. (Hear.)

Lord STANLEY supported the amendment.  
On a division, the numbers were—  
For the amendment .. .. . 30  
Against it .. .. . 38  
Majority for the Government .. .. . —8

The original clause was agreed to.  
Earl GREY, on the part of the Government, subsequently agreed to some verbal amendments proposed by Lord DE ROS and the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH, and the bill thus amended passed through Committee.

**THE POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL.**—The proposal for the third reading of this bill led to a long discussion. Various suggestions and amendments were made, some of which were agreed to, and others withdrawn. They were of an unimportant character. The third reading of the Bill was carried; and, at midnight, the House adjourned till Thursday.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.**  
**THE BIRMINGHAM AND OXFORD JUNCTION.**—On the motion to consider the report of the Committee on the Birmingham and Oxford Junction and Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley Railways Amalgamation Bill, Sir F. THESIGER moved, as an amendment, that the bill be referred back to the said Committee. An animated discussion arose, but on a division the original motion was carried by 214 to 62. The report of the Committee was therefore adopted.

**THE LORD-LIEUTENANCY OF IRELAND.**  
Mr. HUME asked if the Government had made arrangements for filling up the vacant office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland?

Lord J. RUSSELL, who evidently spoke under deep emotion, said:—"Perhaps the House will permit me, in answering that question, to express the grief which we, and the Sovereign whom we have the honour to serve, have felt at the melancholy loss the country has sustained (hear, hear), in the death of a nobleman, whose intimate knowledge of Ireland, whose clear judgment, whose conciliatory qualities (hear, hear), were so well adapted to soften animosities which have long been the bane of that country, and to point the way to her future improvement. (Hear.) Sir, having said these few words with respect to the calamity that has occurred, I will tell the hon. member who has asked this question, that her Majesty's Ministers have thought it their duty to advise her Majesty immediately to fill up the office of Lord-Lieutenant, which has thus become vacant. Whatever may be the opinion of her Majesty's Government with respect to the general nature of that office, with respect to the policy of maintaining it for any length of time as part of the Government in the United Kingdom, we are clearly and unanimously of opinion that the present circumstances of Ireland do not admit of such a change of authority as would be necessarily effected by the legislative measures which would have to be introduced on a change in the mode in which the Government of Ireland is administered. We have, therefore, thought it absolutely necessary to advise her Majesty to fill up the office of Lord-Lieutenant. (Hear, hear.) I do not intend during the present session of Parliament to introduce any measure by which an alteration may be made in the constitution of that authority. We have felt, in coming to this determination upon our own responsibility, that it was absolutely necessary for the present Government of Ireland." (Hear.)

**RAILWAY BILLS.**—On the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, a Select Committee was appointed "to consider whether it is expedient that any measures should be adopted for suspending further proceedings in all or any of the railroad bills in the present session, and for enabling the parties, under certain conditions, to proceed with the same in a future session of Parliament; and also, whether it is advisable that any future provisions should be made in the Standing Orders of this House relative to bills for the construction of railroads; and to report their opinion thereupon to the House from time to time."

**THE POOR-LAWS ADMINISTRATION BILL.**—The adjourned debate upon this bill next occupied the House. The discussion did not present anything worthy of notice, and it was further adjourned till Thursday.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER intimated that he should not go on with the Loan Discount Bill until after the Whitsun holidays.

The Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, with amendments, was brought down from the Lords, and, on the motion of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, it was ordered to be printed, and the amendments to be taken into consideration on Monday, the 31st instant.

The House, at half-past twelve o'clock, adjourned till Thursday; thus consenting, at the suggestion of Lord George Bentinck, to allow Wednesday for the enjoyment of the "Derby."

**HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.**  
On the motion of the Duke of WELLINGTON, the Mid Kent Railway Bill was referred to the Railway Board.

**THE CLERGY OFFENCES BILL.**—The Bishop of LONDON moved the second reading of the Clergy Offences Bill.—Lord BROUGHAM said, he was not prepared to deny that some legislation upon the subject was required, but, at the same time, he thought the bill moved by the rev. prelate contained provisions which were carried rather too far; and in committee he would suggest some alterations, which, if agreed to, would remove the objections he then entertained to the bill. After some discussion, the second reading of the bill was agreed to.

The Navy Prisons' Bill was also read a second time, and the House adjourned till Friday next, the 28th inst.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.**  
**THIRD READINGS.**—The following bills were read a third time and passed:—The Belfast Port and Harbour Bill; the Birkenhead Commissioners Dock Acts Amendment (Construction of New Docks and Alteration of Culvert) Bill; the Duffryn, Llynvi, and Porth Cawl and Llynvi Valley Railways Amalgamation Bill; the Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle Railway, and Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Air Railway (No. 4) Bill.

**WAREHOUSING OF SPIRITS.**—Mr. MOFFATT moved for leave to bring in a bill for assimilating the warehousing privileges on colonial and British spirits; and another bill to permit British spirits to be rectified in bond for exportation, and to permit rectified spirits and compounds to be warehoused for exportation.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the introduction of these bills, which elicited some debate. Divisions took place on both of the bills, and the proposal for their introduction was negatived.

The adjourned debate on the Poor Law Commission Bill was resumed, and, after a long discussion, in which Lord J. RUSSELL took part, and which was closed by Mr. DISRAELI. The debate was again adjourned; and the House rose at a quarter to two o'clock.

**RAILWAY COMMITTEES.**—On Monday the Committee in Group 19 decided that the preamble of the Coventry and Southampton branch of the Oxford, Banbury, and Coventry bill was proved.—The South-Western gained an accession to their system, the preambles of two of their bills being proved in No. 7, namely, their branch from Andover to the Bishopstoke and Salisbury line, and their Weymouth, Melcombe Regis Harbour, and Bridge Trusts.—The preamble of the Newport, Hereford, and Abingdon Extension to the Taft Vale was proved in Group 22.—The Committee in Group 27 announced that the preamble of the Eastern Counties (Wishcape to Spalding) was proved.—In Group 29 the preamble of the Great Northern (purchase of East Lincolnshire and Boston, Stamford and Birmingham, Stamford and Wisbeach line) was proved.—On Tuesday, in Group 17, the Chairman announced that the preamble of the deviation bill of the Great Northern, from Carey to Grantham, was proved, but Mr. OSLER's land must not be entered upon without his consent.—On Wednesday, in No. 21, the Committee (Sir James Graham chairman) met at twelve, and, without hearing further evidence, passed the preambles of the following bills:—The Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Stour Valley (No. 1). The Shropshire Union Railways and Canal (leased to the London and North-Western). The Birmingham Wolverhampton, and Stour Valley (No. 2). The London and North-Western (Portobello and Wolverhampton Branch).—In Group 33, on Thursday, the Committee decided that the preamble of the Leeds Central Station Bill was proved, and that the preambles of the remaining bills referred to the Committee were not proved, viz., the Leeds, Dewsbury, and Manchester (Extension to Waterford, &c.) Leeds, Wakefield, and Midland Junction Railway. Great Northern (Extension to Leeds and Wakefield, &c., and Deviation).—Yesterday, in Group 26, the Committee decided that the preambles of the London and North-Western, Birmingham and Lichfield—Derbyshire, Staffordshire, and Worcestershire Junction and Branches Bills were proved.

**SALE OF MR. BECKFORD'S TOWER.**—The Bath Gazette says, "This unique specimen of its late owner's taste, together with an acre of the surrounding land, was 'knocked down' by the auctioneer's hammer on Monday for the almost nominal price of £1,000. The purchaser is Mr. Wm. Knott, landlord of the Freemason's Tavern, Abbey-green, Bath."

**LAMENTABLE COLLIERY EXPLOSION NEAR LEEDS.**—On Monday morning, a terrific explosion of fire-damp occurred at a colliery belonging to Messrs. Harding and Co., New-hall, Beeston, about two miles from Leeds, by which seven individuals lost their lives. The explosion took place about nine o'clock. The colliers, in the course of their labours, broke into an old pit, from which the confined and inflammable gas issued, and this communicating with the lights, caused an almost instantaneous explosion. Six of the unfortunate persons who were at work in the pit were killed on the spot, and altogether nine persons lost their lives by the explosion. The inquest on eight of the sufferers was held on Tuesday, at the Unicorn Inn, Beeston, when after hearing several witnesses the inquiry was adjourned.

**THE POISONING OF A FAMILY IN SUFFOLK.**—On Monday, at the Police office, Bury, Suffolk, the young woman, Hannah Rouse, who had been apprehended on suspicion of being concerned in the poisoning of the entire family to which she belonged, consisting of six persons, was brought up before Messrs. Probert and De Grice, borough magistrates, for examination on the serious charge. The many mysterious cases of poisoning that have occurred of late, more especially the Acton murder, for which Catherine Foster recently suffered, gave to the proceedings considerable interest. The circumstances which led to her being taken into custody were the production of some letters written by her, wherein she expressed her regret at some act of pilfering she had committed, and rather obliquely hinted at self-destruction. At the close of the evidence, the bench (H.C.) that there could be no doubt that a wicked attempt had been made on the helve of the family, but there were no facts elicited that would warrant them in detaining the accused, and therefore she would be liberated on entering into her own recognizances to answer any charge that might be hereafter made against her. This was done, and she was discharged.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"L. and S. J., Horsham.—A player can have two or more Queens on the board at once."  
"J. S.—The work you mention, by 'Charles Check, Esq.' is no authority whatever upon the game."  
"S. B., Hull.—Very acceptable. Many thanks for them."  
"H. J. C. A.—They shall appear shortly."  
"One of the Clan 'Gov.'—You can have two or more Bishops of the same colour on the board at the same time. Your solution of Enigma 154 is wrong: upon advancing the Q Kt Pawn two squares, Black could take it in passing."  
"D. C., Glasgow.—You have omitted to observe that Black can evade the mate in Problem No. 169, by Castling. The solution to 'A. L.'s' clever Enigma No. 138 is as follows:—1. B to Q 8th; 2. Kt to Q 7th; 3. Kt to K 5th (ch); 4. Kt to K 6th—Mate. The following is the way to effect mate in 139:—1. K R P one; 2. B to R 2nd; 3. K Kt P one; 4. K Kt P one, dis. ch., and mate. Your own Problem shall have an early place."  
"Binbrookia.—Your solution of Enigma 153 is incorrect. Try once more."  
"G. versus C.—The King cannot take the Kt in the situation given."  
"Curr.—The author's solution of Enigma 157 is—1. B checks; 2. P checks; 3. R to Q Kt 7th, mat'g next move."  
"S. S. W.—It shall be examined."  
"R. H. C.—We have not got the back Number at hand to refer to. Have the goodness to write out the position."  
"Rosa.—Take the Bishop by all means."  
"J. N.—They shall be reported on shortly."  
"S. S. H.—It's all have an early place."  
"Phil.—Get Volumes 5 and 7 of the 'Chess-Player's Chronicle.'"  
"P. Q., Kneale.—The Brighton Chess Club having found the Rooms which it has occupied, at the Literary and Scientific Institution, too small for the accommodation of its increasing members, has just removed to a spacious apartment belonging to the Chain Pier Company, and situated on the Pier Esplanade."  
Solutions by "Sopracita," "G. A. H.," "W. S. S.," "A. C. B.," "N. V. F.," "A. D. A.," "Styk," and "E. B. S.," are correct. Those by "F. P.," "G. M. W.," "E. G. D.," "W. S. L.," "Coulthard," "Berney," and "W. F. G. H.," are wrong.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 173.

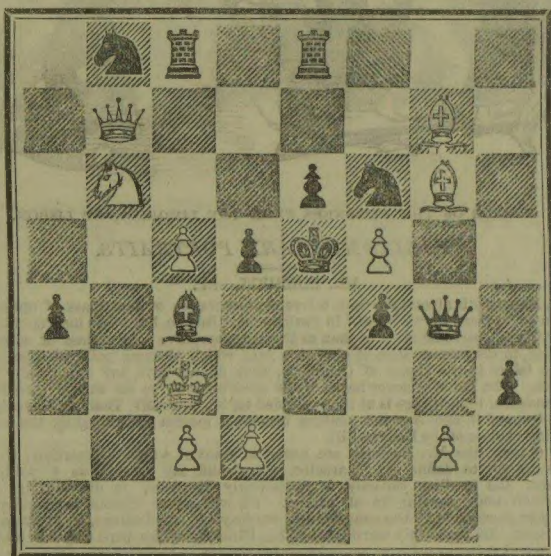
WHITE. BLACK.  
1 K to Q B 7th P one  
2 R to K R 3rd P one  
3 R to K R 3rd  
And mates with R or Q P next move.

PROBLEM, No. 174.

By MR. MC. G—y.

White to play and mate in five moves.

BLACK



WHITE.

THE YORKSHIRE CHESS ASSOCIATION.

THE SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY of this delightful Institution took place at Hull, on the 12th inst., and was very fully and respectfully attended. The chair was taken by C. Frost, Esq., and many eminent chess players were present. After the accustomed toasts to the Queen and Royal Family, the Chairman read an interesting account of an interview which Mr. St. Amant had with Louis Philippe, in the course of which his Majesty expressed his love of the game of chess, and his desire to cultivate kindly and brotherly feelings between England and France. The President proposed the toast of the "Yorkshire Chess Association," and complimented Mr. St. Amant and the two other distinguished foreigners present (Messrs. Harwitz and Horwitz). Full justice was done to the toast.

Mr. Staunton, who had just arrived by railway from London, came into the room soon afterwards, and was received very enthusiastically.

The Rev. Mr. Garvey, after congratulating the company at the presence of the two great Chess Champions of England and France, proposed "The health of Mr. Staunton and Mr. St. Amant, and the thanks of the Yorkshire Chess Association to them for the honour of their visit." (The toast was received with reiterated cheers.)

Mr. Rhodes returned thanks in a neat and appropriate speech, and begged to propose "The health of the Chairman." (Loud applause.)

The Chairman most gratefully acknowledged the kindness with which his health had been received, and, in an elegant and complimentary speech, proposed "The health of Mr. Harwitz and Mr. Harwitz." (Drank, with three times three, and great applause.)

Mr. Staunton rose, and was again received by a renewal of the enthusiastic cheering which had greeted him on his arrival. He expressed the highest admiration for the talent of M. St. Amant, and paid the sincerest tribute to those powers of courage and endurance which had sustained him in a manner almost unparalleled during their great struggle. He believed that much of the bitterness which had been exhibited in the unfortunate differences which had sprung up between them, was foreign to the natural disposition of both, and had been engendered and fostered not by themselves but by the interested or unwise interference of injudicious partisans. Deprecating any further animosity except over the chess-table, when nothing would afford him greater pleasure than to renew hostilities with M. St. Amant in another match, he concluded by seconding the compliment which the Chairman had proposed in honour of Messrs. Harwitz and Horwitz. (The toast was drunk with musical honours and loud applause, and was suitably acknowledged by those eminent players.)

"Mr. Newham and the Chess-Players present who are non-members," was then proposed, and responded to by Mr. Newham; who, in return, gave "The health of Mr. Walker and the Cause of Chess Literature."

The President next gave "The health of Mr. Craven and the Chess Club of Halifax," which was replied to by Mr. Craven, who proposed "the Secretary and Committee of the Hull Club." This was responded to by Mr. Clarke and the ex-President, Mr. Levett; the latter of whom proposed "the President and the Secretary of the London Chess Club," which was appropriately acknowledged by Mr. Worrell. "The Rev. R. Garvey," "the Vice-President, B. Jacobs, Esq.," and "the Ladies" were severally toasted, and properly replied to.

After the termination of the regular toasts, Mr. Staunton addressed the company, and in the course of his speech announced the gratifying fact, that, stimulated by the success which had attended those provincial re-unions, the London players were awakening from their lethargy, and the result was the prospect of an annual assemblage in the metropolis of all the leading players in the kingdom. As a preliminary step, the London Chess Club would hold their Anniversary Dinner on the 26th inst., and he had been deputed to give a special invitation to the company then present, and a promise that every thing would be done to render the meeting the most attractive which had ever been called together in the cause of Chess. This announcement was received with enthusiastic demonstrations of pleasure.

A discussion then ensued between Mr. Staunton, Mr. Craven (of Halifax), and Mr. Robinson (of Wakefield), on the subject of the most convenient day for holding the annual meetings of the Yorkshire Chess Association in future; and, upon the suggestion of Mr. Staunton, Monday, May 3rd, 1848, was appointed for the next Anniversary, which is to be held at Halifax.

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CHESS ENIGMAS.

(HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED.)

No. 158.—BY MR. NORRIS.

WHITE. BLACK.  
K at K Kt sq K at K B 6th  
Q at Q Kt sq P at K 3rd  
B at K Kt 5th  
P's at K 5th, & Q Kt 4th

White to move, and mate in three moves.

No. 159.—BY A DISTINGUISHED MEMBER OF THE ST. GEORGE'S CLUB.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.  
K at Q 5th K at Q R sq Kt at Q R 6th Kts at K Kt 2nd,  
R at K R 3rd Rs at K R sq, and and Q B sq  
B at K B sq K Kt sq P's at K Kt 4th, Q  
Kt 3d, & Q R 2d

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 160.—BY MR. CLARE.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.  
K at K Kt 3rd K at his 5th P's at K R 2nd, and P's at K R 2nd,  
Q at Q R 3rd R at K Kt 2nd 4th, and K B 2nd and 4th, K B  
B at Q B 8th B at K Kt 3rd 2nd, and Q 6th

White compels Black to checkmate him in two moves.

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ESCAPE OF THE PRISONERS FROM THE LIMOEIRO, AT LISBON.

## THE LIMOEIRO, AT LISBON.

Our illustration shows the locality of the riot at Lisbon, on the 29th ult., described in our Journal of last week.

The scene of this adventure was the Limoeiro, the principal prison of Lisbon. The following are some additional details of the movement.

All the prisoners in the gaol were let loose upon the metropolis to the number (as appears from an official report of the Marquis de Fronteira, Civil Governor) of 1026! Of these, 150 were confined for political offences; the rest were, for the most part, criminals of the blackest die—assassins and robbers of revolting squalor, appalling looks, and hideous appearance. Some 50 were killed upon coming into collision with the troops, and two or three of the latter likewise suffered; 16 of the political prisoners remained in the gaol, declaring that they would not join in so outrageous an attempt. During the conflict with the military, which ensued shortly after the attempt to escape, 42 of the prisoners were retaken, and up to the evening of the 30th, 583 were retaken, besides 11 others.

The prison guard was partly corrupted, and partly overcome by force. The conspiracy broke forth at five o'clock in the evening, when about 40 armed men presented themselves at the principal entrance, and, experiencing but a slight resistance from the guard, broke in the outer iron door, and forced the gaoler to give up his keys. The prisoners within appear to have acted by previous concert with them, for all the inner doors were found open.

A portion of the inner guard resisted for a time, and then gave way, when the mob rushed in and released all the prisoners, as well the thieves and murderers from the *curros*, or dungeons, as those who were confined merely for political offences.

## PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

## MR. ROEBUCK, M.P.

MR. ROEBUCK is almost the only active representative of that class of opinions once stigmatised as "Radical" in Parliament. But he has made his reputation more by his personal abilities than as the representative of any class or school; indeed, in the present state of abeyance into which abstract political questions have fallen in the House of Commons, they do not give any opportunity for action. The Ballot is never heard of; it used once to be an annual question: extension of the suffrage is at times alluded to, but even Mr. Thomas Duncombe has dropped it, and does not venture beyond a motion for repealing the rate-paying clauses of the Reform Bill.

But men like Mr. Roebuck are never in want of a field for exertion; if we were asked to define his character, we should say he acts as a political censor, and in that capacity is exceedingly impartial in distributing admonition and warning to all parties. He will never consent to sacrifice a truth or a principle to the convenience, we may add, the feelings, of any man or Ministry. He constantly warned the Whig Ministry of the peril they ran by inaction and doing so little, as to make an impression in the country of their weakness and incapacity; he tried to spur them into something like boldness and decision; but they seemed chilled by office into perfect frigidity, and were only partially thawed in 1840 by the rather warmly expressed dissatisfaction of the more energetic liberals, while they were driven to do something by a falling Exchequer; so the Budget of 1841 came out, too late to save them, and the election of that year broke up the Government. To their successors, Mr. Roebuck gave equally good advice on various occasions. He dealt some severe blows at the system of bribery at elections, in a style that no man less bold than himself could have attempted; he put some half dozen men publicly to the question in a manner more edifying to the country than agreeable to themselves. The proceeding is embalmed in Hansard, and lives in the recollection of those who saw it as the richest piece of Parliamentary comedy ever witnessed; its object, the correction of vice, was perfectly "legitimate."

John Arthur Roebuck is the grandson of Dr. John Roebuck, a physician of considerable reputation in the last century, for his scientific attainments, particularly in chemistry. He discovered some improved methods of refining gold and silver, of manufacturing sulphuric acid, and other products. Being of a bold speculative temper, he established several extensive factories in England and Scotland, among them the celebrated Carron Iron Works, which still exist and flourish. He died at the age of 76. Mr. Roebuck's father was the third son of the Doctor: by the mother's side he is said to be descended from Tickell, the poet, the friend of Addison, and his Under Secretary of State.

His name first became known by the able papers he contributed to the *Westminster Review*, while he was studying the law; he also wrote a life of Mahomet, for the society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. He was called to the bar in 1832, and in the same year was elected for Bath, on the principles to which he has always remained steadfast; every measure of improvement and progress has had his vote; and by his voice he has frequently urged the holders of power to move further and more freely; his sympathies are with vigorous action rather than cold and timid enunciation of principles. Sir R. Peel commands more of his commendation than Lord John Russell.

Mr. Roebuck went out to Canada when a mere boy, with his father-in-law, and only left that province in 1824, for the purpose of studying law in this country. One of his earliest contributions to the *Westminster Review* was an article on Canada, in which he showed that nearly all the evils connected with the civil government there are attributable to the constitution of the Council (the second branch of the Legislature), and that the remedy is to abolish the said Council. The Canadians, however, are in the habit of looking to the United States for models of all matters of Government, and therefore it is, that they demand an Elective Council, in order to render the second Chamber a Senate. In 1834, Mr. Roebuck brought the question before the House of Commons, and made an admirable

exposition of the grievances of the Canadians, as explained in the "ninety-two resolutions" of the Assembly. At that time the Assembly had an agent here; a respected member of the Montreal bar, the Honourable Denis B. Viger. But he was invariably treated with neglect by the Colonial Office, so that the Assembly had become disgusted with the conduct of the Imperial Government, and a disposition very generally prevailed to have no agent in England; in short, "to cut with the Colonial Office." This was the feeling, when the Convention sat at Montreal, in 1834. At this time, however, it was suggested that Parliament and the press had not been tried, that these two instruments held out some hope, and that through them one more effort should be made to impress upon Government and the people of England a due sense of the grievances to which the Canadians were subjected.

It was in consequence of this suggestion that Mr. Roebuck was appointed Agent for Canada; a post which has exposed him to considerable and very unmerited obloquy.

Mr. Roebuck is a most useful member of Parliament, if it were only for his ability of putting questions in a new and striking light during debate, and his indomitable courage in launching forth truths that more timid men would suppress. No matter in what quarter appears assumption of philanthropy, pretence, or anything that approaches (the word is now admitted) "humbug," Mr. Roebuck assails and exposes it. No speech of the debate is better listened to, none more widely read than his; he is, as we have said, very impartial; the Conservatives have scarcely done cheering a clever hit at the Whigs, ere he pays them off with something quite as caustic. He labours under some physical disadvantages; in person he is small and slight, and his voice is occasionally weak, so that his speeches are sometimes injured by the unavoidable imperfectness of the reports. He has recently, on more than one occasion, checked the forwardness of Lord George Bentinck; and his last speech was that of Monday night, in the debate on the change in the Poor Law Commission. It was levelled at Mr. Ferrand, and those who, with more passion than knowledge, hold up the Poor Law as all that is bad, and the "43rd of Elizabeth" as a law of peculiar indulgence. He described the evils of the old system, and defended the workhouse test as necessary to distinguish the impostor from the real object of distress. His view of society is one of stern reality; an incidental allusion to the practice of crushing bones drew from him a short sketch of some other horrid occupations, for which men even compete with each other:—

"The 43rd of Elizabeth justly says, that those receiving relief shall be set to work. (An hon. Member—'Crushing bones.') There are many occupations of the poor which are painful to go through, and against which, if directed by the Poor Law Commissioners, there would be a great outcry. There is the occupation of the nightman; there is the occupation of the type-maker. He does not live above a very small number of years; but type-founders are to be had—they are got for money. No man is obliged to be in want of books, and yet every book that he gets, in the present state of the art, goes to seal the doom of some working man. It is true that philosophy may invent a mask for him who files iron, to prevent its affecting his lungs; but does the honourable member for Knaresborough get up and say, 'The poor of this country are filing iron, by which their lungs are destroyed?' He does get up and talk about 'devil's dust'; I never knew him talk about this dust. (Laughter.) The type-founder has no such protection, and to this hour he is the subject of disease. Take a painter; he is daily subjected to the destruction of the power of his limbs. Or what say you to the colliery? You will tell me you have relieved the women and children from working there; but you have not relieved the men. The men work many fathoms under ground, groping their way for miles along in an infected atmosphere; and you sit in your homes round your cheerful Christmas fire, and no patriot talks about that. (Hear.) The fact is, this is all misplaced humanity, to give it the mildest name. The hon. member opposite [Mr. Wakley, we believe] may shake his head; has he never dissected a body? Society is unfortunately so constituted that this is the inevitable lot of humanity, though it may be that some are more fortunate than others, and labour at a happier vocation."

FOOD RIOTING IN JERSEY.—A food riot took place in Jersey on Monday morning. The disorder originated with the workmen of La Haule Road, for whose advantage that extensive improvement was undertaken a few months ago. These incited others to outrage, and, as usual in such scenes, the culpable and the innocent were mingled together in the unruly mob. A few of the ringleaders having shouted out "To Le Quesne's mills," the whole body, now at least one thousand strong, proceeded in that direction, followed by Mr. Centenier Le Bailly, and a few of the police. On their arrival at the town mills, Mr. Le Bailly addressed the multitude, but no regard was paid to him, and the cry "forward" was given. They then proceeded to attack the mills of Mr. L. Quesne, with crowbars, pick-axes, and hammers. The door of the upper story at the back of the house resisted their attempts for a short time, until a long spar, used as a battering-ram, forced it open, and then began one of those shameful scenes, witnessed only on similar occasions among savages. Men, women, and children entered the mill, and commenced strewing wheat, barley, flour, and everything they could lay their hands on, about in all directions, ripping open the wheat sacks, and scattering their contents on the ground. From the upper story, they descended and opened the principal entrance to the mill, where a quantity of flour was ready for sending out, and this they proceeded to load in an empty waggon lying close by. Eight sacks of wheat were loaded in one cart, and nine sacks of flour in the above waggon. One of the ringleaders was observed cramming his mouth with wheat, crying out that he had not eaten for two days. News of this tumultuous meeting was promptly conveyed to the Lieutenant-Governor, and he immediately gave orders for the *dépôt* of the 81st regiment to turn out in aid of the civil power and issued orders to warn the pensioners to hold themselves in readiness at a moment's notice. During this time a large number of the mob still remained in the Royal Square, the most part of them being very disorderly. Sir F. Le Broton, the Attorney General, having in vain addressed the multitude, was compelled to read the Riot Act. The 81st *Dépôt* was under arms in a moment, and a detachment under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Creagh, proceeded in the direction of the Town Mills. On their arrival they blocked the road near the Robin Hood, and went and secured the Mills, leaving a picket there. The flour and wheat which had been removed about 500 yards were immediately brought back under an escort of military, and put back in the Mills. The police seized seven of the ringleaders, and placing them under the escort of 80 men, lodged them in gaol, followed by an immense mob. Many other prisoners were afterwards secured. Upwards of a hundred persons volunteered as special constables, and order was restored. A number of Irish labourers were among the malcontents.



MR. ROEBUCK, M.P.



E P S O M R A C E S — 1 8 4 7 .

Time was: time is: time will be.—FRIAR BACON'S HEAD.

TIME WAS.

With spirits gay I mount the box,  
My tins up to their traces,  
With elbows squared, and wrists turned down,  
Dash off—for Epsom Races.  
With Buxton bit, bridle so trim, three chesnuts and a grey,  
Well coupled up my leaders now—yah, hip! we bowl away.  
Some push along with four in hand, while others drive at random,  
In whiskey, buggy, gig, and dog-cart, curricule, and tandem.  
AS SONG BY THE LATE CHARLES MATHEWS.

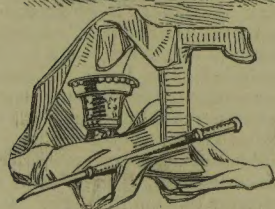
TIME IS.

Harness me down with your iron bands,  
Be sure of your curb and rein,  
For I scorn the power of your puny hands,  
As the tempest scorns a chain.  
I laugh at the panting courser's speed,  
At the sweat of the tolling team;  
No labour I reek, no distance heed—  
I'm Space's spirit—Steam.

AS CHANTED BY OURSELF.

TIME WILL BE.

2"



THE best social emblem, perhaps of the present—an imaginary point of time—was furnished by the condition of horse-racing from its institution as a National Sport, up to the first quarter of this century. As it was from the commencement, so it remained: no attempt was made to improve its details. You went to Newmarket, where it was a gracious dispensation of Providence if you got a dinner: where the existence of the animal you staked your money on could no more be known to you, till he came to the starting-post (and not then, unless you had a good telescope), than the state of the Emperor of Morocco's bile. You went to Epsom, and found the jockeys starting themselves; or to Doncaster, and saw them deciding how they came in; you went anywhere, and discovered, in all that related to the course, "confusion worse confounded." All change in our Olympics was eschewed—as heterodoxy—till reform became the fashion, and then it was perceived that racing, like "representation" of another kind, was susceptible of improvement. Forthwith a change came o'er our dream; that is to say, we awoke—and the machinery of the turf became anon as complete as that of stocking weaving. From chaos it grew to a science; from a science, it has become a mystery; perhaps a little more—what it is destined to be—who shall tell? A few days ago, the great Metropolitan meeting was celebrated on Epsom Downs; how altered in present economy—how pregnant with future revolution! It was the last occasion on which the Derby should appear on the scene immortalized by the mighty artists of the boot and breeches—where many a flying courser has rivalled the feats of Pegasus—of Lempriere, not of Bell's Life. It was the first occasion wherein all the elements were pressed into the service of the pageant—earth—air—fire—water—steamers to London Bridge—locomotives to Croydon and Epsom—for the atmospheric had given itself airs, and left the line—of rail. And by these appliances and means did tens of thousands seek the scene of action; for, not only has the facility of access multiplied exceedingly, but also the popular desire to take advantage of it. The almost general prevalence of speculating on the great racing events of the season, by lotteries and sweeps (without one of which there is not a village ale-house from the Land's End to John o' Groats), draws those



THE RAILWAY.—STRUGGLE FOR TICKETS.

to a race-course who take no delight in the sport, as well as the holiday guests. A miscellaneous mass it is, whereof the composition, perhaps, contains too scanty a portion of legitimate pleasure.

By Epsom Races, the million understand the Derby day; the general public make the meeting consist of but two—the anniversaries of the Derby and Oaks. Thus, Tuesday last did not draw a dozen equipages to the Surrey Downs, albeit the Craven is an event of account to those who are interested in the state of the odds on the leading Derby horses, being a sort of stable trial. It brought a field of eight to the post, and was won cleverly by Mr. Mostyn's Crosier; Spider, that ran second, having stopped when collared.

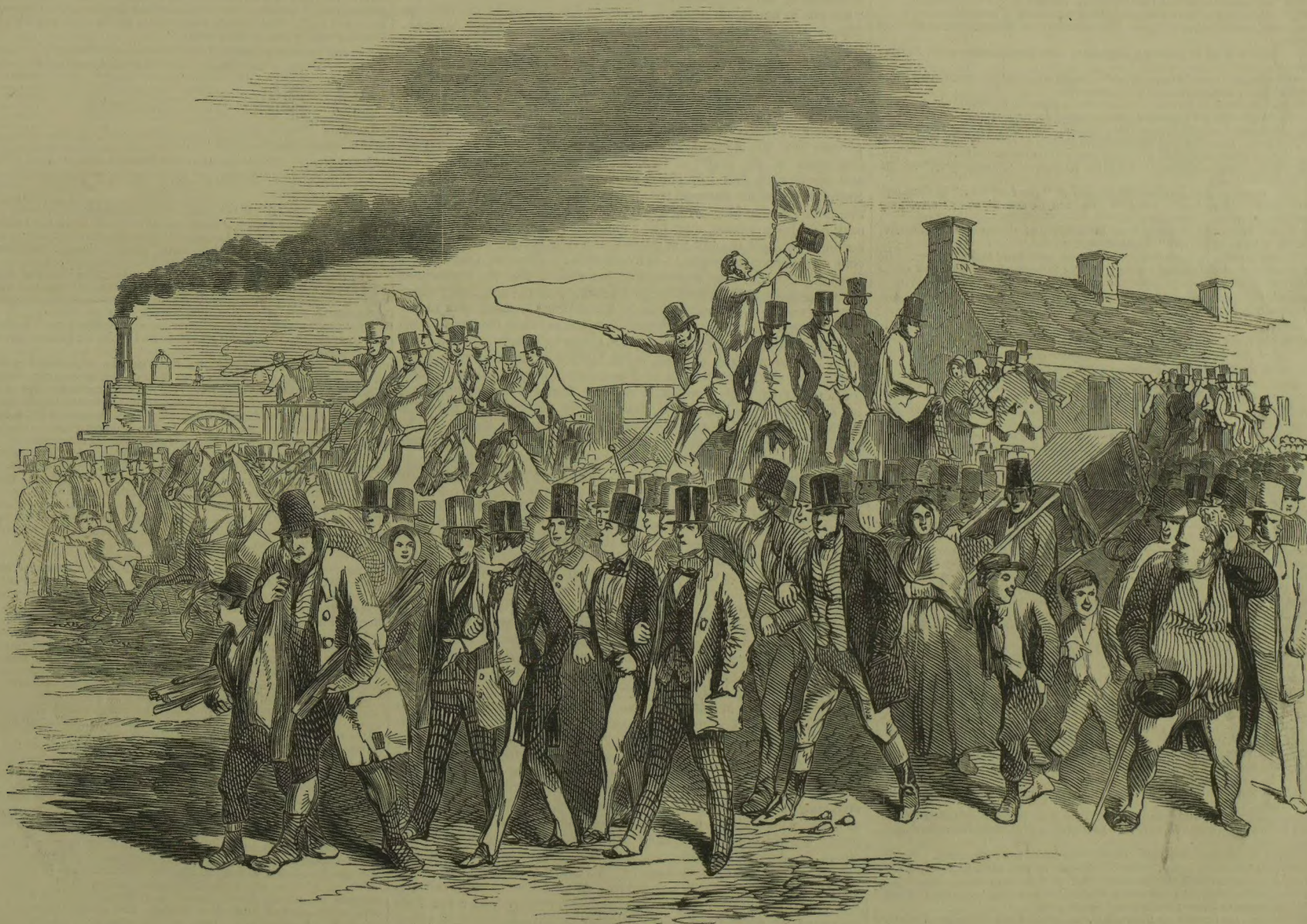
The Woodcote Stakes—the first south country two-year race of importance—brought out a large lot of young ones, and was won in a style very far from common, by Mr. B. Green's Flatcatcher; an animal that it must not be remembered forms one of his master's Derby lot for next year. He was bred by the late Lord Westminster, is by Touchstone out of Van Amburgh's dam, and passed into the hands of Mr. Green from Mr. Ford, who bought him when the Eaton stud was disposed of.

The Manor Stakes and the Horton call for no observation. The wind is at East—the rain falls coldly—and at six p.m., once more the hill is deserted—all sorts of rumours rise among the gossips who wend their ways home. Foremost among these was the fact that a felonious attempt

to "noble" one of the leading favourites, in a great training, had been discovered; that the perpetrators were in actual custody; that the promoters, or instigators, were well known; and that the matter would be presently in a criminal court. It is a consummation devoutly to be wished! They hung a poor wretch, called Dawson, for poisoning some race-horses at Newmarket. It will be a good hour for the Turf when a few of its rich rogues are transported for the system by which their wealth was obtained.

Wednesday—the holiday of holidays—the anniversary of pleasurable and painful excitement—dawned, as behoved an occasion fraught with so many fortunes. While yet it was early morning, by all approaches a crowd was streaming to the railway. Epsom was to be made in an hour for a few shillings, according to the class. Oh! that "premier pas qui coute!" How much did it cost full many a belle and beau that struggled and strove and fought and fainted to pay for their tickets?..... You cannot conceive the scene—no imagination could. Lo! the pencil has made the essay, for your learning this year, and in seasons to come. As morning wore on, the road filled fast and furious. We found no change in that. Whatever the rival lines of rail might be drawing, Kennington-gate was itself still—and the dust rose as the incense of an Olympic sacrifice. Then there was no falling off, but rather in-

(Continued on page 328.)



THE ARRIVAL AT EPSOM.



## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 23.—Whit Sunday.—Pentecost.  
 MONDAY, 24.—Whit Monday.—Birth of Queen Victoria, 1819.  
 TUESDAY, 25.—Whit Tuesday.—Princess Helena Augusta Victoria born, 1846.  
 WEDNESDAY, 26.—(Oxford Term begins, at noon.  
 THURSDAY, 27.—Cambridge Term divides.—Ven. Bede.  
 FRIDAY, 28.—Ember Week.  
 SATURDAY, 29.—Restoration of King Charles II., 1660.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 29.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
23 9 0	9 32	10 3	10 33	11 5	11 34	12 1
23 9 0	9 32	10 3	10 33	11 5	11 34	12 1

\* At Midnight. \* \* Thursday, May 27, There is no high tide during the morning.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. S. H."—The authorship of "Robin Adair" is a vexed question.  
 "A Subscriber."—The times of the Sun rising or setting at different places depend on the latitude of the place and the position of the Sun with respect to the Equator. On the days of the Equinox, the times will be very nearly the same at every place in the British Isles. Between March 21 and Sept. 21, he will rise earlier and set later at all places N. of London; and he will rise earlier and set later at all places S. of London. During the other months of the year, he rises later and sets earlier at all places N. of London; and he rises earlier and sets later at all places S. of London than the times at London. The amount of these differences from the times at London are stated on different parallels of latitudes, in the "Illustrated London Almanac" of the present year. If "A Subscriber" applies a correction on account of his longitude, he will do wrong; for, by so doing, he would deduce the times at London, that the several phenomena occurred at his place. The time to be noted is that of the centre of the Sun appearing in the horizon.  
 "B. B." is thanked for the hint; though the pressure of other claims prevents our entertaining it.  
 "L. M."—Mlle. Lind's engagement will extend through the present Opera Season.  
 "Omaz."—Downpatrick.—Hemingway's "Panorama of Wales."  
 "An Irish Ignoramus."—Grease may be removed from paper by spirit of turpentine; or by blotting paper, and the heated blade of a knife.  
 "J. B. M."—Maidenhead, is thanked for his Sketch of a Propeller; but we have not room for it.  
 "G. H. S."—had better use Spirit of Wine.  
 "W. S."—Portsmouth.—Robert's Hotel.  
 "Old Caudle" is thanked for his good wishes.  
 "H."—The Impromptu will not suit.  
 "Y. Z."—Liverpool.—The Daguerotype Apparatus is engraved in No. 68 of our Journal.  
 "E. L. C."—Weston.—No.  
 "J. W. A."—Mallock.—London, considerably.  
 "E. E."—Silkstone.—We do not know. A note to the Secretary to the Company would, doubtless, be replied to.  
 "F. W."—Exeter.—Declined.  
 "Feliz Recano."—Gibraltar, is thanked for the Sketches; but, we have not room.  
 "One of the Unlearned."—Germanicus was the son of the Emperor Nero Claudius Drusus Germanicus: his victories in Germany procured him the surname of Germanicus, which had been first bestowed upon his father.  
 "A Constant Reader" had better apply to an East India Agent; or, on board the Steamer.  
 "Bron-yr-Avon."—Cwm-Llynfi, will, perhaps, forward the Sketch, and description.  
 "Eau-douce."—A sloop and a cutter are rigged alike. The name of a sloop is popularly applied to any small ship; and the small boat attached to a ship of war is called a cutter.  
 "J. W."—Waltham.—Not at present.  
 "J. E. M."—Newport, should apply to the Lord Steward of the Household.  
 "A Subscriber."—The belief that it is illegal to carry an Air Gun is a popular error. "Knight's Guide to Trade: The Bookbinder."  
 "Engineer."—Blandford.—Under consideration.  
 "Q. Z. X."—Datchet, has no legal remedy.  
 "A Constant Subscriber."—Abergavenny, is thanked for the Map, though we cannot spare room for it.  
 "Pittacus."—See the Explanation of the Old and New Style, in Reply to "Sigma," Perth, in our Journal of May 1.  
 "T. B."—We have not time to inquire into the matter.  
 "L. N. L."—The questionable existence of the Music of "Row thy boat Norman" is a fit subject for the Society devoted to Musical Antiquities.  
 "A Constant Reader."—Gloster Crescent.—Yes.  
 "Hiram's" letter has been forwarded to the Agent. The complaint should also be addressed to the Post Office.  
 "J. B. N."—"The Barrel Bee-hive," by Sholl, Lamb-street, Spitalfields.  
 "Z. B. W."—Weymouth.—The chance of the illustration must rest, solely, upon the merit of the work.  
 "H. H. H."—The wood-cut impression is discouragingly ineffective.  
 "Pietro."—Newport.—The "Encyclopedia of Domestic Economy," published by Longman and Co., is a complete but somewhat costly work.  
 "P. G. M."—Our latest Edition is printed on Saturday night.  
 "T."—Scarborough.—See Reply in our Journal of last week.  
 "W. H. M."—Belfast.—We cannot advise.  
 ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.—"A Member" is thanked; but his report did not reach us in time.  
 "W. W."—Sherborne.—The cost of the Drawing will be from two to three guineas.  
 "C. H. S."—We believe not.  
 "A. P. Z."—We cannot furnish the numbers correctly.  
 "J. W."—Bristol, is thanked: a Sketch of the Plant would be acceptable.  
 "H. S."—Cheltenham.—Mr. C. Cochran, Candidate for Westminster, at the next Election.  
 "X. Y. Z."—It will not be possible to engrave in our Journal, either of the Pictures suggested.  
 "A Correspondent" must be in error about the difference between our Country and Town Editions: it must be fancied or accidental.  
 "J. W. M."—Swansea.—We cannot reasonably be expected to furnish the names of the authors of works published anonymously, and but little known.  
 "Bela."—Manchester, should write to Mr. Lumley, bookseller, Chancery-lane.  
 "J. P."—Dover.—The price of admission to the Gallery of Her Majesty's Theatre is 3s. In every other part of the house, evening dress is indispensable.  
 "An Inquirer."—Fonthill Gifford, will find our estimate of "Phonography," in No. 254 of our Journal.  
 "S. S. W." is correct: the lines are the opening of "The Last Man," by Campbell.  
 "Pietro" and "Allegiance"—Lebahn's "German in One Volume," containing Grammar, Exercises, Vocabulary, &c.  
 "F. P."—Mr. Macready first appeared in London, at Covent Garden Theatre, Sept. 16, 1818, as Orestes, in "The Distressed Mother."  
 "Red."—Robin Adair was an Irishman, and was not related to Robin Grey. He was a native of Wicklow; and his harp may still be seen in the noble hall of his lineal descendant, Sir George Hodson, Bart., at Hollybrooke House, near Bray.  
 "Θαυμάσιος."—Liverpool.—Lists of Governors who have presentations for the year to Christ's Hospital, may be obtained at the Counting-house, early in the year.  
 "R. H."—St. Sophia.  
 "H. G."—The Lines are by Canning:—  
 "Give me the erect, the avowed, the manly foe—  
 Bold I can meet, perhaps return, the blow;  
 But of all plagues, good Heaven! thy wrath can send,  
 Save me, oh save me, from the candid friend!"  
 "T. G. W."—Charles II. crown may be worth 7s. or 8s.; but all depends on condition.  
 "Anne Hope."—Your Coin is a Shilling of Elizabeth, of no value but to melt.  
 "P. Quya."—Your silver seal is about the Commonwealth period. Apply to Herald's College, to learn the family it belonged to.  
 "L. M. Sargent, Boston," should prepay his letters. Back Numbers cannot be sent abroad per post.  
 "Heraldicus."—In naming those who are entitled to use supporters, we limited the number within legal bounds. Our Correspondent is quite right in his statement that there are several ancient families who carry those heraldic additions on the ground of prescriptive right—a right we would be very sorry to deny. Among them is the distinguished house of Fulford of Fulford, co. Devon, whose respected representative, Colonel Baldwin Fulford, died a few weeks since, when we gave an engraving of his shield of arms and supporters.  
 "M. R. C. S."—The names of all places within the jurisdiction of the Small Debts Courts may be ascertained in "The Complete Book of the County Courts," by Peter Burke, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.  
 "Scrutator."—The College of Arms does not, we apprehend, take cognisance of "Cockades."  
 "A Student."—In "Gill Blas," the s is pronounced.  
 "Angus-shire."—Wood Engravers' Tools are sold by Messrs. Fenn, Newgate-street.  
 "Econensis."—A full correction of the Error in the House of Lords' Gas-light, last week, shall appear in our next.  
 "A Correspondent."—A Daguerotype Apparatus may be purchased at from ten guineas to £50, of Knight, of Foster-lane; or Watkins and Hill, Charing-cross.  
 "W. M."—Your Sketch is from an early Nuremberg counter, or abey piece, coined about the 15th century. It is so exceedingly common, as to be of no value.  
 "A Musical Reader."—There is but one Festival this year—the Triennial Gathering of the Choirs of Hereford, Worcester, and Gloucester; which will be held, this year, at the last-mentioned town.  
 "A. O."—Winchfield.—Marie and Louise Tagliani are cousins, and are nieces of the Tagliani.  
 "An Old Subscriber."—Your many-headed daisy is an example of several flower-stalks being agglom rated together: we have often observed the same occurrence in other plants.  
 "Balfour."—Fly-fishing commences at a different period in every stream. The best criterion is to watch and observe when the fish rise to the natural fly. Fly-fishing is generally practised between April and October; but, occasionally, as early as February. The May fly (Ephemera Vulgaris), according to Gilbert White's Calendar, appears between the 2nd and 14th of June.  
 "C. H."—To kill the Gooseberry Caterpillar, try infusion of tobacco, or a mixture formed by boiling flowers of sulphur with quick-lime and water, and apply a little to the parts affected. It is very difficult to destroy these pests on a large scale.

"Amicus," Bath, should obtain an introduction to a house, through some friend who is a customer; this being the only method of insuring attention.

\* \* PORTRAITS of the WINNERS of the DERBY and the OAKS will appear in our Next Week's Number.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1847.

THE week has been a very active one in Parliament and out of it. The Irish Poor Law was passed by the House of Lords on Tuesday evening, after a steady and persevering opposition, which, successful at first, has resulted in nothing, since a subsequent vote reversed the decision come to on Lord Montague's amendment; Lord Stanley's opposition broke down in most signal failure, and all the other attempts to change the provisions of the bill have merely produced a few small amendments, some of which will, it is supposed, be expunged by the Commons before the bill receives the Royal Assent. From this time forth the basis of society in England and Ireland is the same, or as nearly the same as a mere law can make it; the law itself will not do all that is wanted; but the absence of legal rights, and legal liabilities, will no longer present that void in which the social elements were struggling in a total chaos; there is now a law, a system at least begun; and if there is any capability of improvement left, its development will be assisted by a law that, by something like gravitation, will make some at least of the property of the country descend to the classes beneath, in the shape of legal relief. A Poor Law has been the salvation of England; it will be strange indeed if it should prove the ruin of Ireland. Ruin, however, is confidently prophesied; confiscation and destruction it is said await all Irish landed properties; such lamentable stories as the tenants of the scarlet cushions and golden roofs of the House of Peers, have to tell about themselves and their position, were never heard before; there they sit in their splendour with black and hideous ruin before them; and, if they could be believed, one would think they were the class to be pitied, not the famine-stricken peasantry. At this present period, there cannot well be a greater affliction than the possession of a few thousands or tens of thousands a-year of Irish property. Estates in Ireland are mere myths, fictions; rentals are fabulous; and returns from the land in shape of money are matter of legend and tradition only: there were such things once, but at present they are doubtful, and henceforth they will cease to exist: an Irish landlord will possess an estate much as the man feasted who was invited by the Barmecide to the imaginary dinner. Yet, with all this, there is a calmness and quietude in the manner in which ruin is contemplated, that looks as if there were still a chance of escape; and, though the Peers speak as if the best thing that could be done with an Irish estate would be to get rid of it as soon as possible on any terms, to any one who would take it off their hands, yet there are symptoms of holding on a while longer. Some remaining thousands will still flow in, even after the rates are paid; and, on the whole, the affliction of an estate, even an Irish estate, may continue to be endured. So, with dreadful forebodings of what is about to happen, the Poor Law is passed—and the Empire is ruined for the fiftieth time.

It is strange enough that not one change of any importance is ever made without the same sinister forebodings; England is perpetually being destroyed by its Ministers; we have ourselves seen five or six crises of utter and irretrievable ruin, and heard on at least as many occasions, that the "Sun of England" was about "to set for ever;" yet the changes came, and the orb still keeps its place, as high as ever in the zodiac of nations, a little clouded now and then, but no nearer its decline. The truth is, every party and section affected by a change thinks itself the Empire, and imagines that all the immense mass will feel the change as it does itself. The mass, on the contrary, feels in no such manner, but frequently breathes and works more freely, as if it had by an effort thrown off a weight of difficulty and oppression, and knows nothing of the ruin which has fallen upon it, except what it sees in the debates. The Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, Catholic Emancipation, and Parliamentary Reform, were all so many leaps into the abyss of national perdition; and yet, here we are still, living and working as no other nation on the face of the earth can do; the only difference being that classes hate and oppress each other a little less than of yore.

We must, therefore, make a large abatement from the prophecies of ruin that are so freely made; we have seen two measures pass this week in the midst of such predictions—the Irish Poor-Law and the Factory Bill. In the debate on the latter measure, Lord Brougham was the vates of woe; he proved conclusively that from this hour the manufacturing greatness of England is gone! Grant only half his premises, and his conclusions must be accepted as correct; and yet the bill has passed, the ruin risked, and the process of destruction begun. Why is this? Because there is an instinctive, rather than a reasoning, persuasion, that the business of life never goes quite according to mathematical calculations; there is always some cause disturbing and falsifying them; and, above all, there seems to be a power that delights to bring the predictions of statesmen and the plans of Governments to naught, as if to show them both how slight, after all, is the fancied influence of men, compared with the real influence of Nature and circumstances. Could half the Generals who have studied the art of massacring by rule and calculation tell exactly how or why they gained a battle? Was a Chancellor of the Exchequer ever known to be precisely correct in his Budget? Have they not often been egregiously wrong? Sir Robert Peel, the best financier, perhaps, of Europe, under-rated the success of a great experiment by more than one half!

As to general policy, it is almost safe to conclude that nothing will happen just as it is expected to do. We have always great hopes of a measure, when we hear that it will ruin everybody, for the chances are it will do exactly the reverse.

The repeal of the Corn Laws is a signal instance of the fallacy of positive predictions on any side. We remember the elaborate calculations, the carefully drawn up tables of figures, quoted by landed gentlemen in the House of Commons, to prove that England would be totally ruined by the abundance of grain that would pour in upon her; she would be fed to death—destroyed by fat and repletion—the most cruel death in the calendar. Horrid harvests were waving in indefinite regions—the south of Russia, and the Valley of the Mississippi, were the favourite localities—which would cross the oceans, to compass the annihilation of Britain with wheat at 39s. a quarter, with profit to the shippers. For years and years was this said by many, and believed by more; yet the Corn Laws were abolished, and lo! all the predictions end in what 120s. a quarter—farmers making fortunes, and rents increasing but on the decline. Suppose this fact had been predicted, as what would follow on the total suspension of the corn duty; would it not have been scouted and ridiculed at 17, Bond-street, where the Agricultural Interest met, and, resolving to be ruined, "defied the world to save them?" To talk to them of there being a chance of things not being so bad after all, was to insult the "practical men," who knew better than everybody else; yet here they are now, with prices—for which they fought—higher than at any period since the last war! The same infirmity marks all the efforts of

man to "take a bond of fate." It cannot be done even by the greatest and most sagacious intellects. When Louis the Fourteenth revoked the Edict of Nantes he firmly believed it would be a heavy blow at Protestantism; but, in its result, it immeasurably strengthened the great Protestant Power of Europe, and did an injury to France that has never been recovered to this day. Napoleon was ruined, not by the policy, diplomacy, or military skill of his enemies, but by a Russian winter beginning a month sooner than he had reckoned on! In the same way we may go through history and find perpetually recurring instances of human wisdom, calculation, and policy baffled and turned to naught! So, as none of the great changes of the past have brought the destruction predicted from them, we have hopes that England will survive the Irish Poor-Law and the Factory Bill, though the Irish Proprietors and Lord Brougham see in them the end of all things.

The "Derby Day" was, at the instance of Lord George Bentinck, made a holiday by the House of Commons. We do not think anything was lost thereby, for generally Wednesday is set apart for the members who legislate, to use an American phrase, "on their own hook," and on that day produce the abortions that are doomed to be strangled, or see that operation performed on them "on a farther stage of the bill." It is a matter of Parliamentary courtesy to allow a member to throw his crotchets into the form of a bill, and propose it; the Government always allow that to be done, with clear warning, however, that it will crush it out of existence as soon as possible. The uniformity with which this is done is very amusing; and the discussions which precede the *coup de grace* generally take place on Wednesdays, when, towards the end of the session especially, there is something like a massacre of the innocents, and bills that have lingered on in their predestined existence from the beginning of the Session are withdrawn, negated, or thrown out, with great vigour and promptitude. So far, then, a blank Wednesday is no great loss. But Lord George Bentinck claims for the "Derby Day" an immunity from work, on the ground that it has been kept as a holiday "for half a century." His Lordship is in error here; we believe this is the first instance for some years of the House not meeting on this particular Wednesday; in the Session of the Income Tax, one of the severest debates took place on the "Derby Day," and on other occasions the usual average of business was transacted. Perhaps his Lordship has generally made it a holiday as far as he was himself concerned, and thinks everybody else did the same. It is, in fact, almost a national jubilee, and certainly a metropolitan one. The Session is advanced, the Whitsuntide recess at hand, most of the great measures of the Session are disposed of, and, moreover, the Parliamentary mind is growing feverish and uneasy at the approach of the dissolution, and anxiety as to what may be the verdict of the Hustings; unless real business is before the House, it is difficult to command a sufficient attendance of Members, who have a perfect knowledge of what measures are moonshine and what are not; so to make a holiday of the "Derby Day" was about as wise a use as they could make of it.

## THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has been a continuation of that of the preceding week, it having been uninterruptedly fine all the time, with occasional gentle rains, and vegetation has progressed very much, so much so, that the whole aspect of the country has changed within the last fortnight.

Friday was a fine day, the wind was S.S.W.; the sky was cloudy during the morning, the evening was clear; the average temperature of the day was 57°; and the lowest reading on grass was 38°. Saturday was a fine day, about three-fourths of the sky was covered by cloud, consisting of cumuli and cumulostrati; some rain fell in the evening; the wind was from the S.W.; the average temperature of the day was 57°; the lowest reading on grass was 41°. Sunday was a cloudy day throughout, with a fine rain falling during the morning; the wind was from the S.W.; the average temperature of the day was 59°; and the lowest reading on grass was 46°. Monday was a bright fine day, the wind from S.W.; its average temperature was 60°; and the lowest reading of the thermometer on grass was 44°. Tuesday was a fine but cloudy day, the wind was from S.W.; a fine rain was falling during the afternoon and evening; the average temperature of the day was 60°; and the lowest reading on grass was 38°. Wednesday was a fine day; it was dull and cloudy early in the morning, but bright and warm afterwards; the wind was from the W.; the average temperature of the day was 57°; the lowest reading on grass was 37°. Thursday was a cloudy day principally, with occasional light showers of rain; the direction of the wind was W.S.W. and W., and the air was rather cold, the average temperature of the day was 58°; the lowest reading on grass was 42°. The average temperature of the week was 58°, being between 3° and 4° above that of the season.

The extreme thermometrical readings each day were—

Day	May 15 the highest during the day was	the lowest was
Friday, May 15	67°	48°
Saturday, May 16	68°	47°
Sunday, May 17	67°	52°
Monday, May 18	70°	50°
Tuesday, May 19	72°	48°
Wednesday, May 20	67°	46°
Thursday, May 21	66°	50°

Blackheath, Friday, May 21, 1847.

J. G.

## COURT AND HAUT TON.

## THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the Domestic Household, attended divine service on Sunday last in the private chapel, Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, took an airing on Monday in an open carriage and four. His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback, attended by Capt. the Hon. A. H. Gordon.

The Queen and Prince Albert rode out on horseback on Tuesday, attended by the Hon. Miss Stanley, Lieut-Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, and Capt. the Hon. A. H. Gordon.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess Alice, and attended by the Viscountess Canning, took an airing on Wednesday, in an open carriage and four. His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback at the same time. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal took an airing in an open carriage and four. Their Royal Highnesses Prince Alfred and the Princess Helena also took airings in the Royal gardens. The Queen and the Queen Dowager visited her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia, at Kensington. The Royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday, included his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, Prince Lichtenstein, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, and Captain Francis Seymour.

Her Majesty will give a grand vocal and instrumental concert, at Buckingham Palace, on the 28th instant, at which Mlle. Jenny Lind and the principal artists of her Majesty's Theatre will assist. The invitations were issued from the Lord Chamberlain's office on Saturday last.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager had an evening party at Marlborough House, on Monday, at which the Queen and Prince Albert were present. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were accompanied by his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and his Royal Highness Prince George were also among the company.

VISCOUNTS PALMERSTON'S ASSEMBLY.—Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston received at dinner, last Saturday evening, his Excellency the American Minister, the Earl of Clare and Lady Isabella Fitzgibbon, Viscount Melbourne, Viscount and Viscountess Mahon, Lord Howard de Walden, Lord and Lady Ashley, Sir R. Shafto Adair, and Sir Augustus, Lady, and Miss Clifford. Her Ladyship subsequently had an evening party.

DINNER AT LANSDOWNE HOUSE.—The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne received a select party at dinner on Sunday, at Lansdowne House. The noble Marquis, as Lord President of the Council, will give a full dress banquet on the 27th instant, to a large circle of Peers, in honour of the Queen's Birthday.

SIR ROBERT AND LADY PEEL.—The Right Hon. Sir R. Peel gives a parliamentary dinner on the 27th instant, to a very numerous circle. The right hon. Baronet and Lady Peel and family left Whitehall-gardens on Monday for Drayton Manor, Staffordshire, from whence they return to town on the 26th instant.

THE DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.—The latest rumour is, that Parliament will be dissolved on the 19th or 26th of next month, if public business admits; if not, the dissolution will not be later than the first week in July.

DEATH OF SIR CHARLES CHICHESTER.—The Canada papers announce the death of Col. Sir Charles Chichester, commanding the 81st Regiment at the city of Toronto, after only four days' illness. The *Montreal Courier* says, "he was preparing to proceed to England, and expected to have been able to start on the 1st of next month (June)."



## POSTSCRIPT.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

**THIRD READINGS OF RAILWAY BILLS.**—The following Railway Bills were read a third time and passed:—The Caledonian and Dumbartonshire Junction Railway (Deviation between Dunfermline, Lincolnton, and Bowling, &c.) Bill; the Dublin, Dundrum, and Rathfarnham Railway (Extension to Stephen's Green) Bill; the Dublin and Drogheda Railway (Branch from Navan to Kells) Bill; the General Terminus and Glasgow Harbour Railway Branches Bill; the Glasgow, Barrhead, and Neilston Direct, and Glasgow Southern Terminal Bill; Railways Amalgamation Bill; the Great Western Railway (Branch to join the West London Railway, Widening and Enlargement of West London Railway, and Branches to Hammersmith, and to join the London and South Western Railway near Lambeth) Bill; the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland (Newcastle, Anni-kinnan, and Baltrasna Deviations) Bill; the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland (Extension from Athlone to Galway) Bill; the Newry and Enniskillen Railway Bill; the Norfolk Railway (from Thetford to the Lowestoft Railway near Reedham, with a Branch to Halesworth) Bill; the Swansea Valley Railway Bill; the Waterford, Wexford, Wicklow, and Dublin Railway Bill; the Windsor, Staines, and South Western Railway (Staines to Ascot, and Wokingham with Branches) Bill; and the Windsor, Staines, and South Western Railway (Richmond to Windsor, &c.) Bill; and the Birmingham and Oxford Junction Railway Bill.

**ABANDONMENT OF THE HEALTH OF TOWNS BILL.**—In answer to a question from Mr. MACKINNON, Lord MORPETH said he was convinced there was no chance of carrying the Health of Towns Bill through Parliament during the present session. He should not, therefore, proceed further with the measure for the present.

## THE POOR LAWS ADMINISTRATION BILL.

The order of the day having been read for resuming the adjourned debate on the second reading of the Poor Laws Administration Bill.

Mr. P. BORTHWICK rose and addressed the House in opposition to the measure. Mr. VILLIERS spoke in support of the bill.

The debate was carried on throughout the night, and, on a division, the second reading was agreed to by 218 to 42.

The House, at a late hour, adjourned for the Whitsuntide recess, till Friday, the 28th instant.

## ALLEGED DEATH OF MR. O'CONNELL.

The *Moniteur Parisien* of Thursday evening, on the authority of a letter from Nice, mentions the death of Mr. O'Connell, "on his arrival at Genoa." It is to be remarked that this information is given in rather a vague form, there being no date to the letter; but, as the *Moniteur Parisien* is an organ of the Government, the news may have been received officially by telegraph, which would account for the brevity of the announcement. We fear, therefore, that the rumour is well-founded, as a letter received direct from Genoa, dated May 12 (see page 331), mentions that Mr. O'Connell was in an alarming condition. On the other hand, it will be perceived by the letter, that the event could not have taken place immediately "on the arrival of Mr. O'Connell at Genoa," as the paragraph in the *Moniteur Parisien* seems to indicate.

**DEPARTURE OF THE COURT FOR CLAREMONT.**—The Queen left town yesterday afternoon for Claremont, where her Majesty, with his Royal Highness Prince Albert, will remain until Tuesday.

**THE NEW LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.**—The Queen held a Privy Council on Thursday, at which the Earl of Clarendon received his appointment as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

**BANQUET OF THE LIGHT DIVISION TO SIR HARRY SMITH.**—On Thursday, a grand banquet was given at Willis's Rooms, by the officers of the Light Division, to Major-General Sir Harry Smith, the hero of Alwal. The guests comprised the gallant soldiers who were present at the memorable battles in the Peninsula, and elsewhere. The Duke of Wellington was unable to attend, in consequence of being previously engaged. The banquet went off with great enthusiasm. The Duke of Richmond was in the chair. Various toasts, bearing reference to the military achievements of the British army in the Peninsula and wars and in the campaigns succeeding it, were proposed, and received with due honours.

**FREEDOM OF THE CITY TO SIR H. SMITH.**—At a Court of Common Council held on Thursday, the freedom of the City was presented, in a gold box value 100 guineas, to Sir H. G. Smith, for his eminent services in India. When the gallant General and his lady and daughter, who accompanied him, retired, their egress was accompanied by the most enthusiastic applause.

**PARTIAL DESTRUCTION OF THE "SKEW" RAILWAY BRIDGE, NEAR HANWELL.**—The well-known "Skew" railway bridge, thrown across the Bristol-road, near Hanwell, and the singular construction of which is so well known to the passenger who travels frequently by the Great Western line, was partially destroyed, on Thursday morning, by fire, originating, it is supposed, from the red hot cinders of the locomotive attached to the short train that left Maidenhead at 15 minutes past eleven o'clock.

**SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF SIXTY LIVES.**—On the 9th of April, at eight o'clock in the evening, the French brig *La Clarisse*, of Granville, having on board sixty-nine passengers, and a crew of fourteen, was lost on the Philibert rocks, in one of the entrances to the harbour of St. Pierre, Newfoundland. The brig had missed the south-east passage into the harbour, having been driven to windward. The violence of the waves was such as to preclude the possibility of any assistance from the colonists. The number of victims amounts to sixty.

## LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

## PORTUGAL.

We regret to find, by letters from Lisbon to the 15th instant, that the insurrectionary struggle in Portugal is not over, as was hoped and expected, but is likely to be indefinitely prolonged, as the Junta of Oporto have been foolish enough to reject Colonel Wylde's proposals of adjustment.

It was generally believed at Lisbon that Don Miguel had landed at Villeconde, from an English brig, and that he had proceeded to Oporto.

The Queen's troops had been starved out of the Castle of Viana, after sustaining a siege of 56 days. Most of the officers and men were taken prisoners, but the Governor and five officers escaped on board the *Jackall*, from which they were transferred to the *Polyphemus*, and conveyed to Lisbon.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

**REPRESENTATION OF MARYLEBONE.**—At a meeting of the Borough Reform Association, held on Wednesday, a resolution was unanimously adopted, congratulating Sir C. Napier upon his new appointment, but declaring that appointment to be incompatible with the efficient representation of the borough of Marylebone. It is stated that there will be twelve candidates in the field.

**THE "APPOSITION" AT ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.**—The "Apposition" of St. Paul's School—the excellent institution that owes its existence to the worthy Dean Colet—was, on Tuesday, graced by the presence of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, who, with a small suite of attendants, deigned on this occasion to accept the invitation of the High Master—we believe, for the first time. The visit of this distinguished auditor excited great interest. The school-room was filled at an early hour, and the ladies were not deterred by their blissful ignorance of the learned languages from attending to witness the ceremony in large number. A few minutes after three o'clock, the Prince and suite entered the school-room, and was presented by the High Master with a programme of the speeches and a morocco copy of the prize exercises. George Palmer, Esq., presented at the same time a copy of Knight's "Life of Dean Colet," and the Latin Grammar of Colet and Lily as edited by Dr. Wordsworth, with the prefaces of Colet, Lily, and Erasmus, as introduced by the present High Master. From the Rev. T. H. Steel his Royal Highness received a copy of the apposition questions, and from the Captain of the School a copy of the commemoration speech. The proceedings then commenced, and terminated at four o'clock, when his Royal Highness was conducted to his carriage by the Reverend the High Master and Mr. Palmer. The Prince expressed in the most condescending manner the satisfaction he had experienced in listening to the speeches and exercises, and, before leaving, requested a holiday might be given to the boys.

**CLERKENWELL RAGGED SCHOOLS.**—A meeting of friends and supporters of the Lamb and Flag Ragged Schools, Clerkenwell-green, took place on Wednesday evening in the Parochial School-rooms, Amwell-street, Pentonville, at which Lord Brougham presided; and there were also present the Right Rev. the Bishop of Norwich, the Rev. H. Hughes, B.D., Rector of St. John's, Clerkenwell; B. Kerr, Esq.; C. White, Esq.; D. W. Wire, Esq.; J. Payne, Esq., &c. The number of ladies and gentlemen in the body of the meeting exceeded 1500. The report gave an interesting account of the beneficial effects of ragged schools in preventing crime. It stated also that the number of children on the books attending the day and Sunday schools, had been upwards of 300. A handsome collection was made.

**FURTHER RISE IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.**—On Tuesday morning the bakers throughout the metropolis made another rise in the price of bread. The first-rate bakers at the west-end now charge 1s. 2d. and 1s. 3d. the best bread; second-rate bakers 11½d. to 1s. 0½d. the 4lbs.

**SALE OF THE METROPOLITAN ROADS.**—On Tuesday the annual sale by auction of the metropolis roads, north of the Thames, took place, before the commissioners of the turnpike roads, at their office, No. 2, Whitehall-place, the Earl of Londale in the chair. They were to be let, from the 1st of July next, for the term of one year, subject to such conditions as the commissioners produced at the meeting, one month being paid in advance of the rent of each lot as a deposit. The following are the prices which the several lots fetched. The Tyburn and Uxbridge roads, put up at £8510, were sold for £8550; the Kilburn and Edgeware roads, offered at £3263 17s. 6d., bought for £3273 17s. 6d.; the Highgate and Hampstead roads were knocked down for £17,540, the price asked was £17,530, and one bar to be taken off; the City-road, the price demanded £3050, disposed of for £3060; the Hackney and Lea-bridge roads purchased for £5720, and £5710 was the sum named by the Commissioners. The lots were bought by Mr. Levy, and there was competition but for one of them.

**DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.**—The Registrar-General's return for the week ending May 15, presents a total of 978 deaths registered in the London districts, being an increase of 64 on the average of the season, which is corrected to meet the increase of population. It is shown by a tabular statement, that at present there prevails in London a rate of mortality unexampled throughout the springs of the seven previous years in which the weekly returns have been published. The increase of temperature is marked by the growing prevalence of fever, to which 52 deaths are ascribed.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

## SERIOUS FOOD RIOTS IN THE WEST OF ENGLAND.

There have been some serious food riots at Taunton, Exeter, and other places. The riots at Taunton began on Saturday last, in consequence of the high price at which bread and potatoes and most other descriptions of food have been lately selling, and the inability, through poverty, of the people to sustain themselves. It was also suspected that some speculators had been "rigging the market," in order to enhance prices. On Saturday morning, as the farmers and dealers were engaged in the public market-house, in transacting their usual business, a crowd of persons assembled, and began to insult them. The mobbing, which, perhaps, was not at first meant to do much mischief, soon led to more active and violent proceedings. The crowd speedily grew larger, and an attack was made upon all in the market-house. The farmers, millers, and factors, were driven from their positions, and the rioters possessed themselves of the corn and flour in the market, which they insisted should be sold by the owner to the people at the old prices, and a quantity was sold out at low rates among those present. Not satisfied with the corn, the rioters possessed themselves of the meat upon the shambles and in the shops of the principal butchers, which they said should be given to the people at proper prices; and the owners of it had to see mutton and beef, for which they had been asking 9d. per pound, distributed amongst the crowd at 5d. per pound. The mob paraded the streets with the joints of meat and loaves of bread, and the terrified inhabitants of the town closed their shops and houses, and business was entirely suspended. Last Monday morning the multitude again collected at the Taunton town-mills, alleging that they had been promised on Saturday night that they should have their wheat at 10s., instead of 14s., the bushel. Their demand not being complied with, a large party proceeded to a Mr. Matthews's, where they commenced breaking the windows. A numerous body of magistrates and special constables were, however, soon on the spot; the Riot Act was read, and two of the most active among the ringleaders were taken into custody, and, after a desperate resistance, and attempt at rescue near the Guildhall, were committed to prison. On Tuesday, similar disturbances took place at Torquay, when the mob broke into and plundered the bakers' and butchers' shops, and attacked corn stores, &c.

The rioting at Exeter commenced yesterday week, and arose out of the same causes as the disturbances at Taunton. It began by an attack made in the street by some half-dozen women and boys upon a person who had become obnoxious to them in consequence of its being alleged that he had been forestalling the sale of potatoes, and afterwards demanding very exorbitant prices for them. The clamour of these women, who were in a most exasperated state, saying that they and their children were starving, soon attracted a large concourse of persons, many of whom were men and boys of low character, who were ready to take advantage of any tumult for the purposes of plunder and violence. The person thus attacked took refuge in the shop of a Mr. Buckle, a baker and flour dealer, against whose premises the ire of the crowd was immediately directed. Stones were thrown, the windows dashed in, and Mr. Buckle, who at first attempted to resist the attack, violently beaten, and would probably have been killed, had not some members of his household dragged him into his shop. The mob, headed by some women, then proceeded to the corn market, where they commenced an attack upon the farmers and corn dealers present. A fellow in the crowd at once knocked a farmer down with a bludgeon, and some others were struck with violence. The dealers for a time stood to their stalls, but the farmers fled in all directions, and they, finding themselves not in sufficient force to make any effective resistance, retreated. The flying farmers were hunted through the streets, and insulted in every possible way. The mob then proceeded to the quay, where there are some considerable corn stores, occupied by the Messrs. Sercombe, and, after yelling and hooting for some minutes, an attack was made upon the premises by fire, and the windows entirely demolished. The private dwelling of Mr. J. C. Sercombe, one of the partners, at Colleton-crescent, was next attacked, and the windows were likewise broken. The mob then marched into South-street, where they halted in front of the shop of Mr. Kinwood, baker, which they pelted with stones, destroying all the glass work. Mr. Kinwood threw them out all the bread in his stock, which in some wise appeased them, and they then transferred their violence to the residence of Mr. Mr. Jones, baker, Fore-street, which they attacked in like manner. The shops of Mr. Bedell, baker, in West-street; Mr. Salter, in Butcher's-row; Mr. Strong, &c., were likewise pelted with stones and missiles, until the terrified inmates were obliged to throw out their bread. The Mayor and some other magistrates went among the mob, and apprehended two or three of the ringleaders. Measures were also immediately taken for restoring the peace of the city. About ten o'clock on Saturday night an immense mob of persons assembled in Market-street and Fore-street, near the Lower Market, and some uproar took place; but no attempt was made to destroy property. Throughout Sunday all was quiet; on Sunday morning the further services of the yeomanry were dispensed with, but the special constables and the enrolled pensioners were still kept on duty. On Monday, about noon, there was a slight disturbance in St. Sidwell, which appears to have originated in this way:—Some brickmakers, employed in the Blackboy-road, were drinking in the George and Dragon public-house, and, after a good deal of loud talking, a red handkerchief was hung out of the window of the room in which they were sitting; Mr. Scott, the maltster, who lives next door, and who has been sworn in as a special constable, removed the handkerchief, upon which two of the men came out of the house, and struck him: Mr. Willey, the painter, who was passing, interfered, and protected him; and he got into his house, but information having been dispatched to the Guildhall, the magistrates proceeded with a body of police and special constables to the spot, and the two men were taken into custody.

We find by the country papers that the food riots on Friday and Saturday (last week), extended to Honiton, Ashburton, and Crediton. At Honiton the mob, after previous demonstrations, went to the market house where a small quantity of wheat was pitched, and for which 14s. per bushel was asked, but which they demanded to be sold at 12s. 6d., which was eventually done. They then proceeded to the Chopping Knife Inn, where about forty bushels of wheat had been lodged, having been sold the week previous for 12s. a bushel, and re-sold to another person at 13s. 6d.; the people demanded that the wheat should be sold out at 12s. a bushel, which was also done. The Mayor and others interfered between the parties, and the whole of the forty bushels was retailed out under their management, and the people quietly dispersed.

At Ashburton, on Monday last, a large number of men, principally miners, together with a body of women and children, assembled near the Town Mills, belonging to Mr. W. R. Whiteway, merchant. An alarm was spread quickly through the town that a riot would commence, on account of the high price of corn. A short time after a party of the mob were permitted to go through the various store rooms in the mills, which were expected to be breaking down from the quantity of grain being lodged therein. Contrary to their expectations, not thirty bags, on the whole not amounting to sixty bushels, was found stored in the various rooms. A short time after this a wagon arrived at the mill-yard, containing about thirty bushels of wheat, which was immediately seized by about a hundred women, and carried to the entrance of the market, where they stated they would sell it at 8s. per bushel. North-street, in which the market is situated, was at this time entirely taken possession of by the populace, who applied to Mr. Mann, the person who superintends the market, for the keys of the corn-chamber; on threat of refusal his shop windows were to be broken. The corn was taken to the chamber and sold to the people at the above price by the parties who took it from the mill-yard.

**RIOTING IN CORNWALL.**—On Wednesday afternoon (last week), about three o'clock, a body of miners from St. Austell, Roche, and Luxulyan, to the number of 200 and upwards, entered the town of Wadebridge (Cornwall), to prevent corn from being shipped, and declared their determination to have a supply of that article at their own prices. There being no corn shipping on that day, they collected round the cellars on the quay, in which there were some 300 or 400 bushels of barley, and threatened that, unless their wants were supplied, they would break open the cellars. Mr. Edward Stephens, of Treowar, a magistrate, was immediately sent for, and the principal inhabitants and farmers met at the institution to adopt measures in case the men proceeded to extremities. On the arrival of Mr. Stephens, he accompanied by a number of other persons, proceeded to the spot to endeavour to induce the rioters to disperse; and, on Mr. Stephens addressing them, he and his companions were fiercely attacked. Previous to the arrival of the magistrate, the cellars had been broken open, and the men were proceeding to fill the sacks with which they were supplied, but no corn was removed. There being now serious apprehensions as to the result of these proceedings it was deemed advisable to organize a force for the purpose of protecting the property that was in danger. On Thursday the riotous mob had taken possession of the Molesworth Arms, at Wadebridge, and the various storehouses in the place, as also two ships. They had distributed the bread, flour, and corn, of which they obtained possession, among the multitude. One hundred and fifty special constables had been sworn in. A farmer of the neighbourhood, who had been sworn in as a special constable, volunteered to come away with a request from the local magistrates, to the general commanding in the western district for the soldiery. The riot seems to have originated from 1800 miners from places, adjacent, together with the quarrymen from the quarries at Delebole, near Camelford, who came into the town demanding the prices of provisions to be reduced, and that no more grain should be shipped.

**REPRESENTATION OF ANDOVER.**—Sir Isaac Lionel Goldsmid intends to offer himself to the electors of the borough of Andover at the ensuing general election.

**THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.**—A highly influential and numerous meeting was held on Monday at Oxford, for the purpose of nominating some gentleman to represent Oxford University in Parliament, in the place of Mr. Estcourt, who has signified his intention of resigning whenever a dissolution takes place, when it was resolved that Charles Gray Round, Esq., M.A., of Balliol College, was eminently qualified to become the colleague of Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart. A Committee was appointed to carry the resolution into effect.

**NEW CANDIDATE FOR DURHAM.**—There is a rumour that Colonel Thomas Wood does not intend to offer himself again for the representation of Middlesex, but means to solicit, on the Londonderry interest, the suffrages of the constituency of the city of Durham.

**THE MANCHESTER CHARTISTS.**—A meeting was called at Manchester, on Tuesday, to petition against the Corn Laws being allowed to come into operation again. The Mayor presided, and there was a very respectable muster of merchants and manufacturers present. It was soon obvious, however, that the Chartists were disposed to play their old game, and, on a resolution being moved by Mr. Bazley, President of the Chamber of Commerce, that the Corn Laws were injurious to trade, and ought to be forthwith abolished, an amendment was set up against it by James Leach, a Chartist leader, to the effect that no safety for the British labourer could be had without legislative measures were adopted to guard him from the avarice of the foreign merchant, and the equally cruel injustice of domestic usury, forestalling, and monopoly. After a noisy discussion, the amendment was carried by a large majority; and all attempts afterwards for speakers to be heard proving abortive, the Mayor dissolved the meeting.

## EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Letters from Smyrna to the 30th of April notice a further decline in the prices of grain. The accounts from adjacent localities on the subject of the crop were decidedly of a nature greatly to allay future anxiety, while the estimates made of the quantity of wheat available for present necessities exceed all previous returns.

A letter from Breslau of May 6, says:—"Our situation is a most deplorable one, and the future is anything but promising. Incendiary fires, houses broken into at night, and highway robberies are the current topics of the day. Misery has reached such an extent in some of the provinces that it is not an unusual occurrence to see troops of starving beings hurrying to any scene of conflagration to devour on the spot the cattle that perish in the flames. In the fields the potatoes and peas which have been sown are dug up; and it makes one shudder to think of what may occur before the next harvest. The manufacturers are obliged to turn off their hands, and this increases the universal misery and danger."

John Beswcke Greenwood, Esq., who for many years was a police magistrate, has voluntarily resigned his appointment; and H. R. Tyrwhitt, Esq., of Brick-court, Temple, special pleader, has been appointed in his stead.

The *Augsburg Gazette*, under date of Vienna, 8th inst., states that an Imperial decree had that day been published, prohibiting the export of corn for five months. Great dissatisfaction existed in Austria in consequence of the immense advance in the price of provisions. Fears were entertained of disturbances, and some riots, accompanied with the pillage of bakers' shops, had already taken place.

The Duke de Terceira has arrived in London from Portugal.

The French papers notice the death of M. Sajon, the senior huissier of the Chamber of Peers. In 1792 he was arrested in Italy with M. de Semonville and M. Maret, and was confined for several years in a fortress by order of the Austrian Government. He only regained his liberty when Maret, Semonville, Camus, and others were exchanged for the daughter of Louis XVI.

The King of Norway has repealed the duty upon barley, rye, oats, buckwheat, and maize, as well as meal made therefrom, imported into Norway, from the 30th of April last to the 31st of August next.

The *Journal des Débats* announces the death of Doctor Lisfranc, member of the Paris Royal Academy of Medicine, and Head Surgeon of the Hospital of the Pitié.

Letters from Naples of the 4th instant announce the return of the King and Queen from an excursion in the Abruzzi, where their Majesties were very well received. The King had liberated upwards of 2000 prisoners, confined for petty offences, and distributed £25,000 among the indigent of the different towns which he visited. The distress was general throughout those provinces, but the crops promised to be extremely abundant.

The *Frankfurt Journal* states, under date of Bucharest, April 26, that the quantity of corn coming into that town was so great that there was not room in the granaries and store-houses to contain it. At Braila and Galatz the quantity received was also very large.

Prince Louis Napoleon Achille Murat, son of Joachim Murat, ex-king of Naples, and of Caroline Bonaparte, sister of Napoleon, died in Florida, on the 15th of April, at the age of 46, at his residence in Jefferson county. He left for America in 1821, where he became naturalised.

A letter from Marseilles informs us that the Infante Don Henry landed at Marseilles on the 11th, from Civita Vecchia. He is staying at the Hotel de Beauveau with his wife, under the names of the Duke and Duchess de Seville. The parties were married, it is stated, at Rome, on the 1st instant.

The late Robert Williams, Esq., banker, of Birch-lane, and of the Dorchester Old Bank, has left personally amounting to £80,000, and by his will has bequeathed £1300, free of duty, to the Dorset County Hospital; an annuity of £100 to Mrs. Gerard, a friend of the family; £10,000 to his daughter; and the residue of his personality, together with his real estates, he leaves to his son, Robert Williams, Esq., who is his sole executor.

By the last accounts from Van Diemen's Land, the ex-Governor, Sir Eardley Wilmot, was in a very bad state of health, being attended by no less than four doctors.

The members of the Carlton Club, adopting the noble example set by our most gracious Sovereign, have directed that, during the existing scarcity, none but the seconds flour be used in that club. So laudable a resolution, it is to be hoped, will be soon followed by all other clubs and large establishments.

Thomas Moore, the poet, is now rusticated at Cheltenham.

In the sitting of the Prussian Diet on the 8th the King's Commissioner introduced *ex officio* the question of the inalienability of letters transmitted by the post. In the course of his speech he said that he had received from a provincial town an account of a report being spread that the letters of a deputy had been opened at the post-office. He declared that the Government had never taken so disgraceful a step, and that if the culprit should be discovered he would be immediately discharged and punished.

Letters of May 8, from Prague, contain reports that disturbances had taken place in consequence of the high price of provisions on the frontiers of Bohemia, towards Saxony and Bavaria. Among other places, in Karlibab and Tepitz. After the 7th of April, the exportation of corn to Saxony and Bavaria is prohibited.

In several towns of Norway the scarcity of provisions is severely felt, and the Communes are actively seeking remedies to meet the wants of the people.

The *Augsburg Gazette* has the following from Athens, May 2:—"The differences of Greece with the Ottoman Porte are far from taking a favourable turn. The Porte has resolved to no longer recognise the Greek flag, to suspend the Greek Consuls in the Turkish Empire from their functions, to put obstacle, in the way of the commerce and industry of Greek subjects, and to forbid them carrying on the coasting trade. The interest on the loan has not yet been paid."

The remains of the young Egyptian Prince Hussein Bey, son of Mehmet Ali, were embarked last week at Marseilles in the steamer *Oasis*, which is to convey them to Alexandria. They were attended to the vessel by the persons who accompanied them from Paris, and by the captains and crews of the Ottoman ships at anchor in the port.

We learn from Stockholm that a circus near that city, which had been lately enlarged and splendidly decorated, was totally destroyed by fire on the night of the 2nd, with two adjoining houses. The total loss is estimated at more than 70,000*fr.* It is said that the King of Sweden has just appointed a Commission charged to draw up a new tariff of Customs, in which considerable reductions will be made and many prohibitions be removed.

The King of Prussia has issued a decree, interdicting the bakers from selling new bread until after the 15th August next, it being proved that the consumption of new bread is much greater than that of stale bread. The police is to fix the time that is to elapse between the baking and the sale of bread.

A communication has been received by the Commissioners of Customs, allowing the admission of rice meal duty free until the 1st September next.

A letter from Wiesbaden, of the 15th, announces the arrival of the King of the Belgians at that place, to take the waters.

A new section of the Cologne and Minden Railway was opened from Deusborg to Ham on the 15th instant. The journey from Berlin to Cologne can now be performed in thirty-six hours.

On Wednesday the boats running from London-bridge to Harwich and Ipswich reduced their fares to 1s. 6d. for the entire distance.

The Neva began to break up on the 4th, and on the 5th the river at St. Petersburg could be crossed in boats. It first became frozen on November 30, and, consequently, remained unnavigable for 150 days, being ten days more than the average duration of its congelation.

We have Monte Video papers so late as the 21st of March. The chief news relates to the assassination of Don Manuel Rodriguez, the Bolivian Minister to the Argentine Republic, which diabolical deed was done in the street at Buenos Ayres at noon-day, it was stated, at the instigation of Rosas. Oribe was still before Monte Video, with about 5000 men, and the English and French force of sailors and marines on shore was augmented.

Two important additions were on Monday made to the railway communications connected with Edinburgh—one by the opening of the Glasgow Extension line, from the site of the old shambles, near to Canal-street, to the Haymarket; and the other by the opening of the remaining portion of the railway from Canal-street to Granton and Leith.

According to accounts from Silesia to the 7th instant, frequent food riots have taken place. The populace attack the wagons laden with bread and corn going to market, compel the owners to sell these articles at a price which the rioters themselves fix, and if the slightest hesitation is evinced, or the least resistance made, the wagons are plundered, and every article of food cleared off in the course of a few minutes. The prices of corn rise from week to week. Added to all this, the cotton-spinning in the mountains is at a stand still. The stopping of one house alone has thrown 1,500 weavers out of employment.

The *Clyde* has arrived with the West India mails. The crops were highly favourable, and the weather equally so; the weather home, however, was very unsettled, and a severe gale was encountered on the 14th and 15th.

The amount of traffic for the last week, on upwards of 2730 miles of railway, was £161,457; being an increase of £22,643 over the corresponding week of last year, when the mileage was about 1990.

There has not been such a promise for fruit for many years as there is this season. Every kind of fruit-tree, from the gooseberry to the apple and pear, is covered with bloom, and, on several kinds, the fruit is already well set.

The young Prince Ernest, second son of Prince John of Saxony, died at the Palace of Wessenstein, on the 12th, of a disease called *morbus maculosus*, which came on after a long attack of influenza.

M. Eynard, the well-known friend of the Greeks, has advanced the munificent sum of £20,000, in order to enable Greece to pay off the six months' interest of the loan claimed by England.



E P S O M R A C E S — 1 8 4 7 .



THE RAILWAY—FIRST CLASS.

(Continued from page 325.)  
crease, concludes the reader. Alas! for the hosts who could testify far otherwise. At the head-quarters of resort in the town of Epsom—where

whilom, during the meeting week, you might as well have sought for a bed for yourself or a stall for your horse, as for that *lulus natura* that Diogenes looked for with his lantern—only one guest slept the night be-

fore the Derby, and three horses constituted the cavalry department! But what of that?

"Tempora mutantur nos et mutamur in illis."

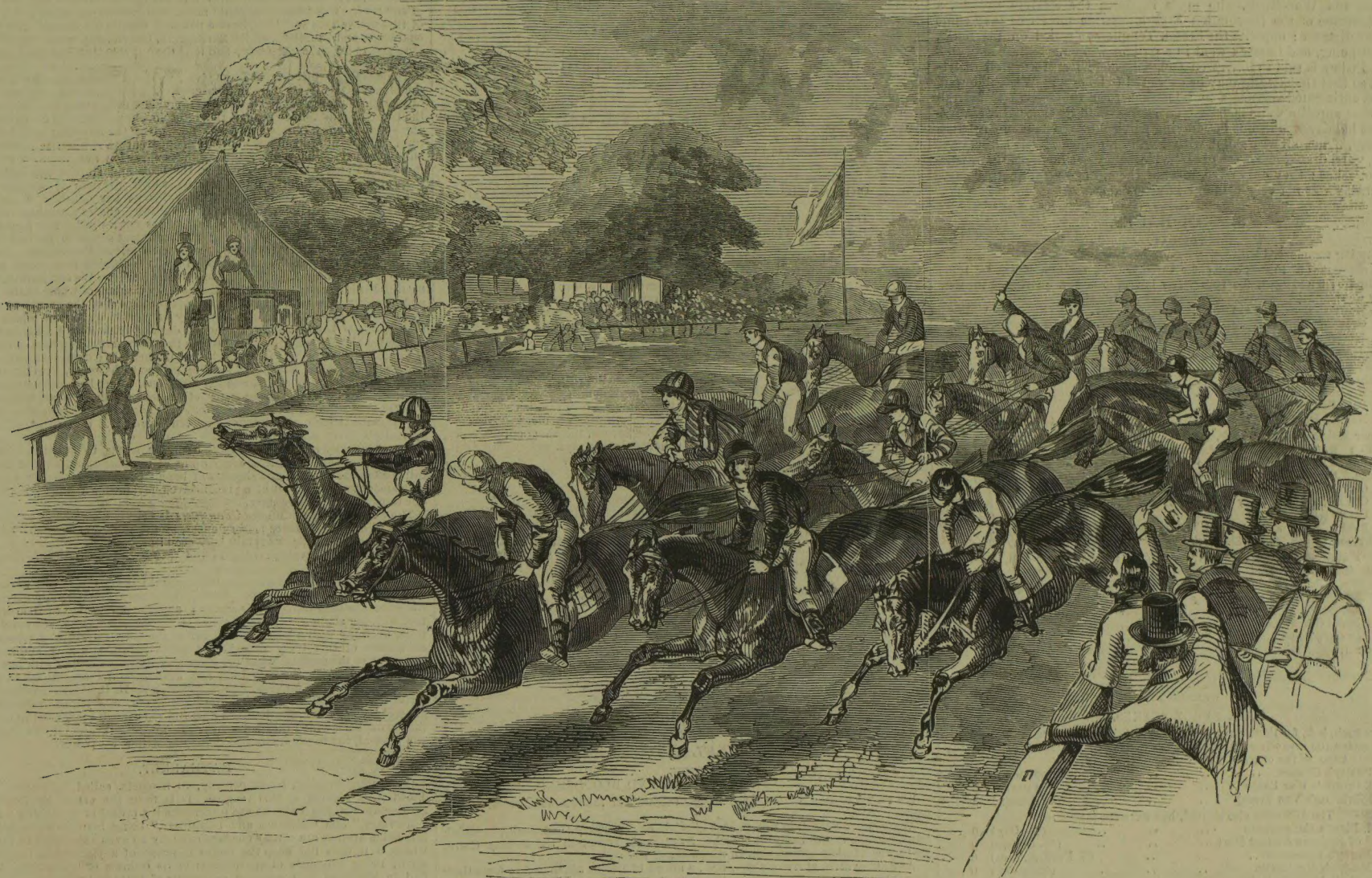


SECOND CLASS.



THIRD CLASS.





THE RACE—TATTENHAM CORNER.

Boniface must turn engineer, and my landlady fireman—metamorphoses existed before Ovid—and since. The distance between the point from which you started accomplished—by fire, air, land, or water—you are on the Downs—and what a panorama is spread before, behind, and around you. The laughing sunlight gives it welcome and gladness: life it has—it is—such varied and vast existence as the round world cannot show elsewhere. How perfect in keeping: how

nationally characteristic are all the details. Equipage: costume: style: the whole *mise en scène*—could it bate one jot without suffering—and in what point may it count of improvement? Thousands: tens of thousands: hundreds of thousands are there: carriages and *castes* of all denominations: aristocratic “drags:” plebeian vans: high folks: low folks—and “gents,” which are the dregs of both. The Grand Stand is a peerless position: full of all that is brightest—

best—fair women—feasting—and cavaliers, the pink of courtesy. What philosophy could ever have helped a stranger to the conclusion that such a goodly company have gathered together to strip each other of goods and chattels? Who speaks of want or need in the land? see those hecatombs of pigeon pies and lobster salads—those inland seas of champagne and hock—as we are sinners, there’s a fellow without a shirt, or a nose, washing down the wing of a pullet with a goblet of moselle!



THE START FOR THE DERBY.



However, all is not revel—yet: there is grave business to be done—and hark! the bell gives warning that the issue is at hand. In the lawn sloping from the stand to the course is the betting ring. Here the elite most do congregate. They hold their books open, and pencil down the perils of their coin. Speculation, however, was far from heavy—for many reasons: money was scarce, confidence scarcer—and so forth. Still, as it turned out, all was strictly on the square, and the best won.

Half-past two was the hour named for starting, and it was well kept. The largest field that ever started for a Derby was brought to the post, and, with hardly a baulk, got off with military precision. The running admits of little description. Up the hill the pace was bad, and there the ruck was almost compact. It was at Tattenham Corner that the speed became good, and down the fall very severe: it was too good for Conyngham here, as well as for Van Tromp and all the fancies, save for Cossack and War-Eagle, who made it, down the straight ground, a second edition of the Newmarket Stakes. Stride for stride they came past the distance: opposite the Stand, Templeman called on his horse, set him going, and Cossack went in a gallant winner.

Mr. Pedley is said to have won £20,000. The losses are well distributed, so that the settling may be expected to be easy. What followed, may be anticipated—winners and losers betook themselves to refresh with what appetite waits usually on a Derby—and its especial *carte*. A glorious holiday was it, but not craving particulars. The company were all merry, if not all wise; and, with hardly a glance at the subsequent racing, “ate, drank, and were glad.” How they got home, perhaps is as well not asked: they did arrive, most of them, fit to fight another day.

Thursday was not very brilliant in attendance.

### EPSOM RACES.

TUESDAY.

The Racing commenced with the Craven Stakes of 10 sovs each; for three-yr-olds, 6st 8lb; four, 8st 10lb; five, 9st 4lb; 6 and aged, 9st 10lb. The last mile and a quarter of the New Derby Course.

Mr. Mostyn's Crozier, 3 yrs	..	..	..	(Kitchener)	1
Mr. Greville's Spider, 3 yrs	..	..	..	(W. Marson)	2
Mr. Worley's Wintonia, 3 yrs	..	..	..	(Hornsby, jun.)	3

The Woodcock Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 100 added; for two-year-old colts, 8st 6lb; fillies, 8st 3lb. The second to receive 50 sovs out of the stakes. T.Y.C. (31 Subs.)

Mr. B. Green's Flatcatcher	..	..	..	(E. Edwards)	1	
Mr. Payne's Woodcraft	..	..	..	..	(Nat)	2
Mr. Nevill's Dover	..	..	..	..	(J. Marson)	3

The Manor Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 40 added; three-yr-olds, 6st 4lb; four, 8st 7lb; five, 8st 12lb; six and aged, 9st 1lb; mares and geldings allowed 3lb; the winner to be sold for 300 sovs, and the second to save his stake. Last mile and a quarter of the New Derby Course. (7 Subs.)

Mr. O'Brien's Emerald Isle, 3 yrs	..	..	..	(Duncan)	1	
Mr. C. Liley's Glory, 3 yrs	..	..	..	(G. Edwards)	3	
Mr. Parr's Icicle, 4 yrs	..	..	..	(Whitehouse)	0	
Mr. Balchin's Selina (h b), 3 yrs	..	..	..	(W. Balchin)	3	
Count Bathany's Master Stepmey, 5 yrs	..	..	..	..	(J. Marson)	2 dr

The Horton Stakes of 3 sovs each, with 30 added; for three-yr-olds, 6st 10lb; four, 8st 4lb; five, 8st 9lb; six and aged, 8st 12lb; mares and geldings allowed 3lb. The winner to be sold for 120 sovs. Heats, last mile and a quarter of the New Derby Course. (5 Subs.)

Mr. R. J. Shafto's Captain Pepper, 3 yrs	..	..	..	(Myers)	4	1	1
Mr. Minor's Carlissima, 5 yrs	..	..	..	(F. Butler)	1	2	2
Mr. Dawson's Brevalda, 5 yrs	..	..	..	(Cartwright)	5	3	dr
Sir G. Heathcote's c by Caesar, out of Gipsyana, 3 yrs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	(Coatesworth)	2	dr	..
Mr. Drewitt's Clemanthe, 3 yrs	..	..	..	(Mitson)	3	dr	..

WEDNESDAY.

### THE DERBY STAKES.

Of 50 sovs each, h ft, for three-year-olds; colts 8st 7lb, fillies 8st 2lb. The second to receive 100 sovs out of the stakes; the winner to pay £100 towards the police regulations of the course. (188 Subs.)

Mr. Pedley's Cossack	..	..	..	(Templeman)	1
Mr. Bouverie's War Eagle	..	..	..	(Boyce)	2
Lord Eglinton's Van Tromp	..	..	..	(J. Marson)	3

The following also started, but were not placed:—

Sir R. Pigot's Conyngham	..	..	..	(A. Day)	0
Duke of Richmond's Red Hart	..	..	..	(W. Cotton)	0
Mr. Merry's Limestone	..	..	..	(S. Darling, jun.)	0
Mr. Mostyn's Mr. Martin	..	..	..	(Calloway)	0
Duke of Richmond's Halo	..	..	..	(H. Bell)	0
Lord E. Russell's Nottingham	..	..	..	(E. Edwards)	0
Lord Caledon's Wanota	..	..	..	(Marlow)	0
Mr. Irwin's Oxonian	..	..	..	(Sly)	0
Mr. Mostyn's Planet	..	..	..	(W. Abdale)	0
Mr. Mostyn's Crozier	..	..	..	(Ford)	0
Mr. Mostyn's Gabbler	..	..	..	(Kitchener)	0
Lord Strathmore's Signet	..	..	..	(Crouch)	0
Mr. Ford's Clarendon	..	..	..	(G. Edwards)	0
Captain Delme's Resolution	..	..	..	(Pettit)	0
Mr. Melkam's Deloraine	..	..	..	(Hornsby, sen.)	0
Sir R. Bulkeley's Montpensier	..	..	..	(Bumby)	0
Lord Warwick's Allval	..	..	..	(Wakefield)	0
Mr. O'Brien's Liberator	..	..	..	(Cartwright)	0
Lord Glasgow's Chainbearer	..	..	..	(Whitehouse)	0
Mr. Bateman's The Questionable	..	..	..	(J. Sharpe)	0
Colonel Anson's Bingham	..	..	..	(F. Butler)	0
Mr. Bowes's Epitome	..	..	..	(Holmes)	0
Sir H. Heathcote's Bellerophon	..	..	..	(Chapple)	0
Mr. Robertson's Good Coin	..	..	..	(W. Howlet)	0
Mr. Lowther's The Admiral	..	..	..	(Bartholomew)	0
Mr. Greville's Mirmillo	..	..	..	(Nat)	0
Mr. Osbaldeston's Pantomime (Retort colt)	..	..	..	(S. Mann)	0
Mr. S. Conway's Christopher	..	..	..	(W. Scott)	0
Mr. Worley's Old Port	..	..	..	(Robinson)	0

Betting at Starting: 11 to 4 agst Conyngham, 5 to 1 agst Cossack, 7 to 1 agst Van Tromp, 14 to 1 agst Mirmillo, 16 to 1 agst Red Hart, 15 to 1 agst Oxonian, 20 to 1 agst Wanota, 20 to 1 agst Planet, 25 to 1 agst War Eagle, 30 to 1 agst Montpensier, 50 to 1 agst Halo.

The race was run in 2 min. 52 sec. Value, £5250.

The Carew Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 30 added; three-year-olds, 7st 10lb; four, 8st 11lb; five, 9st 2lb; six and aged, 9st 6lb. Mares and geldings allowed 3lb. The winner to be sold for 150 sovs, &c. One mile. (7 Subs.)

Mr. Goddard's Ibrahim Pacha, 3 yrs	..	..	..	(Whitehouse)	1
Mr. O'Brien's Conceit, 3 yrs	..	..	..	(Denman)	2

Betting: 7 to 4 agst Moodkee, 3 to 1 agst Ibrahim Pacha, 4 to 1 agst Conceit, and 5 to 1 agst Treacle. Won by a length, Moodkee third, a length from the second, and a length before Treacle.

The Poledon Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 30 added; three-yr-olds, 7st 10lb; four, 8st 11lb; five, 9st 2lb; six and aged, 9st 6lb. Mares and geldings allowed 3lb. The winner to be sold for 120 sovs, if demanded, &c. One mile (4 Subs.)

Mr. Winch's Lebanon, 4 yrs	..	..	..	(W. Abdale)	1
Mr. Drinkald's Mistress Jean, 3 yrs	..	..	..	(A. Day)	2
Mr. Dawson's Bretwalda, 5 yrs	..	..	..	(Cartwright)	3

Betting—6 to 4 on Mistress Jean. Won by a head. Bretwalda a good third. The winner was claimed.

The Burgh Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 30 added; three-yr-olds, 8st 2lb; four, 8st 11lb; five, 9st, six and aged, 9st 4lb. Mares and geldings allowed 3lb. The winner to be sold for 80 sovs, &c. One mile. (7 Subs.)

Lord Chesterfield's Mainbrace, 3 yrs	..	..	..	(Nat)	1
Mr. Theobald's Chemise, 5 yrs	..	..	..	(Pettit)	2
Mr. Hope's Bletsoe Lass, 6 yrs	..	..	..	(W. Balchin)	3

Betting: 5 to 4 agst Mainbrace, 5 to 2 agst Bedouin, and 7 to 2 agst Chemise. Won cleverly by half a length. Bletsoe Lass a good third.

THURSDAY.

### The Durdans Stakes of 10 sovs each.

Miles's Boy, 3 yrs	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sir Simon, 4 yrs	..	..	..	..	..	2
Conceit, 3 yrs	..	..	..	..	..	3

Ten ran. Won by half a length.

The Grand Stand Plate of 200 sovs in specie, added to a Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each; the second horse to receive 50 sovs out of the stakes, and the third 25 sovs.

Eryx, 3 yrs, 6st 13lb	..	..	..	..	..	1
Attorney, 5 yrs, 7st 8lb	..	..	..	..	..	2
The Liberator, 3 yrs, 6st 13lb	..	..	..	..	..	3

Nine ran. Won easily.

The Cobham Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 35 added; three yrs old.

Icicle	..	..	..	..	..	1
Maid of Saragossa	..	..	..	..	..	2

The Denbies Stakes was won by the Earl of Strathmore's ch h Satyr, 6 yrs. Betting even agst the Field. Won by three lengths.

FRIDAY.

### The Oaks Stakes, of 50 sovs each.

Sir J. Hawley's Miami	..	..	..	(Templeman)	1	
Mr. Payne's Clementina	..	..	..	..	(Nat)	2
Mr. Bowes's Ellerdale	..	..	..	..	(J. Marson)	3

23 ran. Won by a length.

Ascot Races.—The alterations which had been for some time past in progress in front of the grand stand for the increased accommodation and convenience of the public have just been completed.

### TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The public betting at the Corner, on the Derby, closed on Monday, and, of course, drew an immense attendance; the business transacted, however, was on a moderate scale, and did not lead to many changes of importance. As the race is now one of the “has beens,” we may content ourselves with stating that Mr. Gully's declaration that none of his horses would start, reduced the Danebury lot to Cossack and Conyngham, the former having the call. Oxonian was the lion of the Derby, and Plan t and Red Hart the pets of the Goodwood string. Van Tromp again gave way, and Mr. Martin disappeared *in toto*. Scarcely anything done on the Oaks.

2 to 1 agst J. Day's lot	20 to 1 agst Planet (t)	50 to 1 agst Epitome (t)
6 to 1 — Kent's lot	20 to 1 — Glentit	66 to 1 — Old Port (t)
12 to 1 — Forth's lot	20 to 1 — Wanota (t)	66 to 1 — Halo (t)
3 to 1 — Cossack	20 to 1 — Montpensier	66 to 1 — Bellerophon (t)
11 to 2 — Conyngham	22 to 1 — War Eagle (t)	65 to 1 — Deloraine (t)
8 to 1 — Van Tromp	28 to 1 — Red Hart (t)	66 to 1 — Rev r colt (t)
13 to 1 — Mirmillo	50 to 1 — Nottingham	66 to 1 — Lime-tone
18 to 1 — Oxonian	50 to 1 — Mr. Martia	100 to 1 — Atlantic (t)

All Mr. Gully's horses were scratched this afternoon.

5 to 1 agst Clementina	15 to 1 agst Lark Lift	25 to 1 agst Vanity (t)
7 to 1 — Ellerdale	16 to 1 — Maid of Mother-well	25 to 1 — F. by Sir Hercules
14 to 1 — Miami	25 to 1 agst Cosachia.	—Maria

### EPSOM'S THREE DAYS.—1847.

Once more merrie Epsom! Time's never-tired pinion, Wafts back, in their glory, thy festive arrays.

Again British Sport may assert his dominion, And Fashion triumphantly challenge our praise.

Oh! now will beam beauty, from panache to shoe-tie, And ever may Duty strew flower's on her ways!

Then away to the Downs, amid princes and clowns, And hurrah for old Epsom's Three Glorious Days!

Behold! how our pale metropolitan faces

Glow up, for the nonce, with the lustre of health.

The guiltless excitement Care's gloomy bands chases; For the May-smile of Nature is, in itself, wealth.

The sweet breeze that blows o'er the road-edges, blooming With hawthorn, the lark's and the nightingale's lays, E'en these were a treat, before Time be entombing

The fair spring now sparkling o'er Epsom's Three Days.

We come from the East, where the Minorities flourish,

We come from the West, th' Aristocracy's dome; We come from the North, where the Hampsteadites nourish

Their gouts; and from Southwark, th' Alsatian's home. From the banks of the Tweed, from the Severn, the Shannon,

From Seine's flow'ry margin, converging like rays, 'Tis a human mosaic work! Every man on

The Downs is a fessel on Epsom's Three Days!

And the road and the rail and the river are merry;

The life blood of London floats fast through their veins. West Middlesex hies o'er the Thames Ditton ferry,

And the lanes are all living from Reigate to Staines. The view “*au balcon*” is a strange panorama

As ever could fasten philosopher's gaze. From the gipsy in rags to the gem-bedight dame,

Who comes to rejoice in old Epsom's Three Days!

Then here's to the Craven—a sorry misnomer,

For courage was ever true kin to the name. And here's to the Derby—a theme worthy Homer

Or Pindar, or other high Heralds of Fame. And here's to the Oaks, and whoever revokes

To the toast, I would let out a reef of his stays, For manly's the sport; and a King might resort

To Epsom, and drink to her Three Jolly Days.

### IRELAND.

#### RENEWED FOOD RIOTING, AND BLOODSHED.

We regret to find in the Irish papers accounts of the renewal of serious out rages.

There was a desperate riot near Limerick on Thursday (last week), in which two policemen were badly wounded. Near Ennistymon, in the county Clare, there was another serious riot, in which blood was shed.

At Ennistymon, at five o'clock, p.m., a crowd of people attempted to force their way into the Court-house, where the squire had been established, but were repulsed by the police. The people pelted the police with stones, one of which cut the resident magistrate, Mr. Bell, on the head. The police fired by his orders, when two women were slightly wounded. The mob then fled in all directions.

A letter from Rathkeale, dated May 14th, says:—“A strong constabulary patrol, at three o'clock, a.m., came up at Lishennet with a party of fifteen armed men, whom they at once challenged. The party immediately fired on the constabulary—one policeman was wounded in the finger. The police returned the fire, when the party ran away; but one of them fired again upon the police, who returned the shot with fatal effect. The result was, two prisoners captured by the police, and one man killed. Connell, the deceased, was a most notorious character. Madden, one of the prisoners, had 20s. in his pocket; and Dillane, the second prisoner, had been recently discharged from gaol.”

The *Limerick Examiner* describes an alarming riot which took place in Kilmallock, on Tuesday (last week). The country people were driving away the cattle of the Rev. Mr. Gabbett, when they were attacked by the people of the town, and the cattle rescued without the intervention of the police, who remained in barracks.

The military, both in Limerick and Galway, were kept employed in escorting the meal, which was conveyed to the interior.

COUNTY OF GALWAY ELECTION.—The election for Galway took place on Monday. James Burke, Esq., proposed Captain Burke, and the nomination was seconded by Robert Bodkin, Esq. There was no other candidate, and the High Sheriff declared Captain Burke duly elected.

BANK OF IRELAND.—On Monday the Bank of Ireland further advanced the rate of discount. The rates now are, 7 per cent. on Irish bills having more than 64 days to run; on other bills, 6½ per cent.

ANOTHER MURDER IN THE COUNTY OF LIMERICK.—The Limerick papers announce the murder of a gentleman named Watson, who was shot on Monday morning, from behind a hedge, on the road between Bridgetown and Killoe. The only cause assigned for the murder is, that he became an agent over some property in the room of Mr. Rogers, who emigrated to America.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE WATERFORD AND KILKENNY RAILWAY.—A few days ago, the viaduct of the Waterford and Kilkenny Railway crossing the Dublin road at Aughmalog, within a mile of Kilkenny, gave way, and about fourteen or fifteen persons, who were engaged near it, have been severely injured. Four are stated as being hopeless cases. The Waterford coach, which usually passed over the bridge, arrived a few minutes after the accident occurred—a circumstance most fortunate for the passengers, as it was heavily laden.

MURDERS AND OUTRAGES.—As William Johnston, a respectable farmer, of Corlisbaltun, near Arva, was returning from Cavan, on the 12th instant, at about two o'clock in the day, with an ass and a hundred of Indian meal, he was knocked down and beaten in a most savage manner by a man as yet unknown, at a place called Carrospoint, close to Farnham grand-gate. The police, on hearing of the outrage, immediately repaired to the spot. They found Johnston lying in a most shocking state, unable to speak, on the road, and brought him to the infirmary, where he has since expired. His assassin, to whom there is as yet no clue, did not take any of the meal.—On Tuesday evening (last week), Mr. J. Paxton, of Dehement, in the county Down, was murdered close to his own house. The body presented marks of frightful violence having been used in the perpetration of this atrocious deed. Mr. Paxton was a respectable farmer, and a quiet and inoffensive man. No cause whatever can be assigned for the commission of a crime which has heretofore so seldom stained the annals of Downshire. Mr. Paxton was about sixty years of age.—On Wednesday evening (last week), Arthur Usher, Esq., of Ballysaggarthmore, near Dungarvon, county of Waterford, was fired at and dreadfully wounded in the neck and face. The cause of this outrage is alleged to be the eviction of some tenants.

A NEW COMET.—The *Times* contains a letter from Professor Colla, Director of the Observatory at Parma, in Italy, in which he states that he discovered a very faint telescopic comet in the constellation Leo Minor, between the two stars marked in Harding's Celestial Chart No. 21 and 30, in about 151 deg. right ascension, and 364 deg. north declination. This comet presents the appearance of a small nebulosity, almost circular and without tail, but with some indication of a bright point visible at intervals in the central part of the nebulosity.

FISHMONGERS' AND POULTEERS' INSTITUTION.—Lord Morpeth has consented to perform the ceremony of laying the first stone of the asylum of the above institution at Wood-green, near Hornsey. The ceremony will take place about the middle of the ensuing month.

INDEPENDENCE ON BOARD THE STEAMERS TO AMERICA.—The Restrictions which it will be remembered, were placed on Mr. Douglas, on condition of his being “allowed,” after paying his passage-money, to sail in the *Cambria*, were, it seems, not abated during the voyage. He reached home on the 4th ult., and, in a letter which he published in the *Boston Liberator*, on his arrival, he states that he was not only deprived of the privilege of eating in the saloon, but was also shut out from religious worship. There were two Sundays during the voyage, and in conformity with the religious ideas of the company, as well as of the British public, regular services were performed on board, from which he was excluded, on account of the colour of his skin. On the other hand, “aside from this proscription,” he concludes, “I was as well provided for as any other passenger. Indeed, my apartments were much to be preferred to any which I saw on board. I was treated with the utmost politeness by every officer on board, and received every attention from the servants during the whole voyage.”

### THE THEATRES.

#### HER MAJESTY'S.

Mdlle. Lind, on Saturday and Tuesday, repeated her performance of *Amina*, in “*La Sonnambula*,” and was again received with the intense applause of a very crowded audience.

On Thursday, “*Roberto il Diavolo*” was also repeated. Hitherto, we have but noticed the circumstances of Mdlle. Lind's *début* and the peculiarities of her voice and style of singing, not being able to be to equal attention on that which is equally remarkable—her acting. The part of *Alice*, in “*Roberto il Diavolo*,” is admirably calculated to develop Jenny Lind's powers in this branch of her art; but words would fail us to describe the completeness and perfection of her performance. From beginning to end there is not a gesture, not a movement, not an inflexion of voice, which is not characteristic of the person she represents; and yet these traits escape her without being herself conscious of them—in spite of herself, as it were—so thoroughly has she become imbued with the sentiment of her part. This perfection could never be obtained by study; it is the result of that marvellous and inexplicable power of identifying oneself with imaginary characters and situations, which Shakespeare, Goethe, and some few gifted beings here and there have possessed, and it is the very height and perfection of dramatic art.

The reading which Jenny Lind gives to the character of *Alice* is exquisite; the blending of almost angelic innocence, of ingenuousness and feminine timidity, with a rectitude that cannot comprehend evil, and a lion-like courage in the cause of truth, forms one of the most lovely portraits ever presented on any stage. Jenny Lind's expressive face gives the finishing stroke to the picture. The want of symmetry of feature apparent in it when in repose, renders only more irresistible and fascinating that expression and intellect which endue it when excited with a beauty that surprises and startles the beholder, and the serene look of piety and goodness which pervade it at times, render it angelic. Her *jeu muet* is as remarkable as her delivery of any phrase of passion or excitement, for one feeling chases another across her face, and tells a whole history while she utters not a word. Nor does expression reside in her face alone; the feeling of the moment seems to pervade her whole person, and above all her arms and hands tell a tale of themselves. So perfectly does she identify herself with her part that it is difficult to persuade oneself she can ever perform another than the one we see her in. We can hardly, when witnessing her impersonation of *Alice*, the country maiden, of whose rustic simplicity and timidity she never loses sight in the moment of the greatest excitement, imagine her to possess sufficient intensity of passion for *Norma*, which is, nevertheless, one of her best parts, or enough dashing spirit for “*La Figlia del Reggimento*,” which is another—greater praise than this cannot be given. Every portion of her impersonation of *Alice* from the first moment she enters, is equally admirable and well sustained. The most striking moments, however, are her clinging to the cross, in fear of Bertram, and the last scene, where her overpowering anxiety for Robert's safety, mastering every other feeling, the despair with which she sees that even the appeal in his mother's will is not irresistible, and the scream of joy with which she pronounces the words “*E mezza notte!*” rivet the spectator's every look and thought.

The popularity of this incomparable *artiste* seems to increase. The theatre has been crowded to excess every night of her performance; and the encores, calls before the curtain, and showers of bouquets, have shown her success to be no transient one, or effect of a preconceived favourable opinion, but the award due to merit so extraordinary.

The extraordinary number of *dansesuses* is yet further to be augmented, in the course of one or two more performances, by the addition of Carlotti Grisi: such a choreographic *troupe* has rarely been seen!

Triumph upon triumph attends the transcendent Queen of Song, Jenny Lind.

On Thursday night, as *Alice*, in “*Roberto il Diavolo*,” she was as enchanting as on every preceding occasion—having been most emphatically encoined in all the solos she sang during the evening; and the enraptured audience, not content with her singing “*Quando lasciar la Normandia*” twice, she sung it a third time, finishing with a beautiful cluster of the most exquisite *figurettes*. At the conclusion of this truly magnificent performance, she was summoned four times before the curtain, when the stage was literally covered with bouquets; in fact, it was as much as Jenny Lind and Staudigl could accomplish to take them off the stage. Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and H. K. H. the Duchess of Kent, arrived before the commencement of the opera, and joined frequently in the general enthusiasm. Gardoni and Staudigl were much applauded in the duets in the second acts, which they sung with great effect. Franchini was in fine voice, and gave all the music incidental to his *role* with great power.

#### HAYMARKET.

On Monday evening, a new comedy, in five acts, called “*Temper*,” was produced with success at this theatre. It is from the pen of Mr. Robert Peel, a gentleman who



troupe; so does Mr. Leigh Murray; and, we believe, Mrs. C. Jones will be added to the company. We have long regretted the absence of this admirable actress, and old favourite of everybody, from the leading theatres. What a treat it would have been to have seen her play *Mrs. Harris*.

The conventionalities of putting forward wondrous novelties on the holidays of "the people"—Easter and Whit Mondays, &c.—appears to be on the decline. We hear of nothing astonishing to be done anywhere just at present, the bills, as they stand, being considered sufficiently attractive.

Mr. Macready is about to re-appear at the PRINCESS'. Mons. Regnier and Mdlle. Denain are still attractive at the St. JAMES'S. The comedy of "Un Coup de Sansquenet" was played for the third time on Wednesday evening, and with the same success; and Scribe's "Oscar, ou un Mari qui trompe sa femme," was also repeated, Cartigny and Mdlle. Duvenger strengthening the *caste*. The house was excellently well attended, although it was an Almack's evening. Moliere's "Les Precieuses Ridicules" will be produced next week, and the audience will have an opportunity of again witnessing "Les Demoiselles de St. Cyr," before the present accomplished *artistes* take their departure.

SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

This very favourite resort of the thousands who appreciate an excellent entertainment at a reasonable rate, and concluding at as reasonable an hour, was opened for the season on Monday. During the recess many improvements have taken place, first and foremost amongst which is the construction of an entirely new entrance, which has the advantage of bringing the visitor under the galleries, at once in front of the picture model. And after the exhibition, the egress is much more convenient than it was in preceding years by the old walks. It is also better adapted for the carriages to put down and take up; and the new lodges, in the Swiss style of architecture, are in themselves very well worthy of inspection.

The Gardens, generally, have been greatly improved. The shrubs and trees have grown, and are losing all the appearance of having been lately planted, which formerly characterised them; and, considering the unfavourable Spring, are wonderfully forward. Some tasteful bridges and pagodas have been erected, here and there, about the grounds, and the illuminations have been extended.

But the View of Gibraltar is the lion, even amongst the finest specimens of that species. The marvellous aerial perspective is better managed than it has been in any of the former pictures, although the detail may not be altogether so effective as the Views of Old London and Rome. In fact, just as dusk is stealing on, it is impossible to distinguish the real features of the View from the artificial, so admirably do they blend. There are ships of war floating, to all appearance, on the lake, with masts fifty feet high; bristling batteries and fortifications, and houses running to the very summit of the rock; and the effect of these, painted and built up with consummate skill, is extraordinary. As soon as the Concert is over, a representation of the Siege commences. Before this, drums and fifes have been heard in the intervals of the music, and a shell sent up is the signal for the attack; which, under Mr. Southby's pyrotechnical management, gives a better idea of the reality than anything we have ever seen. There is great credit due to all the *artistes* concerned. We have, first, the attack upon the garrison by the combined fleets of France and Spain; then, the return of the fire from the town batteries; the conflagration of the houses, with some beautiful effects produced by the reflection of the coloured fires in the water; and, lastly, such a general burning of the ships, and uproar of infernal noises, that anybody of ordinary nerves may well be excused for feeling uncomfortable at his proximity to the scene of destruction. A droll effect was produced by a squadron of ducks, who, in the hottest part of the siege, gravely followed their leader across the lake, perfectly unmoved by the riot around them, to their roosting place. They took the horrors of the siege in a much more matter-of-fact point of view than the carnivora, whose roars and growls from their glazed abode were most imposing.

Mr. Godfrey conducted an attractive programme of the Promenade Concerts with great spirit, and the "Siege" was accompanied by very effective and appropriate national music.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia" was represented for the first time at this lyrical establishment on Saturday night; and, with all our experience, at home and abroad, of Italian operas, we never heard such an *ensemble* as in the *cast*.

Let us enumerate the names of the leading artists: there were Grisi, as the imperious, revengeful *Lucrezia*, whose maternal tenderness alone relieves the dark shades of the character; Alboni, as the brave, generous, and vivacious *Orsini*; Mario, as the ill-fated *Gennaro*, the son of *Lucrezia*; Tamburini, as the jealous, stern, vindictive *Duke of Ferrara*, the husband of *Lucrezia*; Tagliafico, as the wily, insinuating *Gabellata*, the Duchess's agent; Pietro Ley, as his accomplice, *Astolpho*; Lavia, as *Rustighelli*, the Duke's tool; and, as the friends of *Gennaro*, there were Marini, as *Gazella*; Polonini, as *Petrucchi*; Tulli, as *Liverotto*; and Piacentini, as *Vittellozo*.

In the Prologue, which passes during a *fete* at Venice by moonlight, there was a military band behind the scenes; and, when this was heard in conjunction with the orchestra, and Marini, Tulli, Polonini, Lavia, Piacentini, and Alboni, and the Chorus, came in, with one outbreak of joyful expression, the house was taken by storm, and the piece was encored amidst the most hearty applause. The trio in the first act, by Grisi, Tamburini, and Mario, in which the *Duke* makes *Lucrezia* poison her own son, was magnificently rendered. Another startling piece was the denunciation of *Lucrezia* at the end of the Prologue, after *Orsini*, *Gazella*, &c., had each reproached her for the deaths of their kindred and friends. But her crowning triumph was in the drinking song of *Orsini*, at the banquet in the last scene, after his quarrel with the Spaniard has been made up. She captivated her hearers to such an extent that she had to sing the first couplet three times, before the audience would allow her to come to the second verse: the surprising effort she made in the register of the mezzo-soprano, actually making a clear, articulate, and beautiful shake on G above the lines, during the pause in the ballad; this splendid achievement—the shake being strong at first, and gradually dying off in a delicious *pianissimo*—drew another burst of admiration from all parts of the theatre.

Mario has been heard in better voice, but he had some inspired moments, such as in the air "Di pescatore ignobile," in which he tells his history to *Lucrezia*; and in the beautiful scena, composed for him by Costa, "Com'è soave," in the second act. It has been usual to introduce an air for *Gennaro* in this scene, the music of the part being limited both in quantity and quality, but we dislike the system of interpolation. Grisi, Alboni, Mario, Tamburini, Marini, &c., were called for at the end of the prologue and every act, to receive an overwhelming ovation.

On Tuesday night, "Lucrezia" was repeated. Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, Prince Leiningen, the Duchess and Princess Mary of Cambridge were present. The prologue again created a perfect *furor*, the chorus "Passiam la notte" with the double band being encored, Marini contributing largely to the effect. The opera, in short, was one continued series of ovations for the leading artists, who were called for at the end of every act.

The new Ballet of "La Salamandrina," is founded on Charles Mackay's poem. Bonricault supplied the incidents, and Fanny Elssler, and M. Blasis, formed the choreographic combinations. The first *tableau* exhibited charming effects of sunrise on a Sicilian landscape, with Mount Etna in the distance. *Giulio* (Petipa), is betrothed to *Nina* (Mdlle. Fanny Elssler), but they have a quarrel, in consequence of her reproaches for his want of success as a hunter. He enters the crater of Mount Etna, and culls a bouquet of flowers from the sulphurous soil; he presents them to *Nina*, who is instantly overpowered with sleep, and dreams that she is changed into a Salamandrina, the spirits of fire of the mountain. The dream, as in "Victorine," is represented on the stage, and affords scope for some fine scenic effects, which Grieve and Telbin, the painters, and Blamire, the decorator, of course make the most of, with the large stage at their command. "La Salamandrina" is one of the prettiest of ballets, and is destined to be very popular, as the redundancies in the action of the story will be cut out. Fanny Elssler's pantomime was worthy of her great fame. The tremor, after the possession of the flowers—the terror in the scene of the crater—the opening scene with the lover—the waking up and finding that all the horrors had been but a dream, were finely depicted, and elicited bursts of enthusiasm. She was encored in one of her sparkling *pas*. The Sicilian dances in the first *tableau* are full of characteristic spirit, and the *pas* of Dumilatre, as the Queen of the Salamandrines, was a complete triumph for that exquisite danseuse. The ballet has been mounted, in all respects, with great splendour. The *Pas de Trois* between Fanny Elssler, Dumilatre, and Petipa, was an exhibition of choregraphic skill that has never been surpassed.

On Thursday, "Lucrezia Borgia" was given for the extra night, with the second act of "L'Italiana in Algeri," and the new ballet of "La Salamandrina." The house was filled in every part. Grisi, Alboni, Mario, and Tamburini were in the finest possible voice. The encores were the same as on Tuesday night, Alboni having the double one as usual. Grisi, at the end of the first act, quite electrified the house, and the audience in the stalls and pit rose *en masse* to cheer one of her most splendid bursts. Alboni was called for after the "Algeri," in which she sang the "Pensa alla Patria" with impassioned feeling.

On Thursday next will be produced Mozart's masterpiece, "Don Giovanni," with a triple orchestra and powerful chorus, the principal parts being sustained by the following unprecedented *cast*:—*Donna Anna*, Grisi; *Donna Elvira*, Mdlle. Corbani; and *Zerlina*, Madame Persiani; *Don Giovanni*, Signor Tamburini; *Leporello*, Signor Kovere; the *Commandant*, Signor Tagliafico; *Don Ottavio*, Signor Mario, and *Masetto*, Signor Pietro Ley. In addition to the usual orchestra, there will be two bands on the stage, one of stringed instruments, the other a military band.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

THE BEETHOVEN QUARTET SOCIETY.—There was a brilliant meeting at the fifth Concert, on Monday last. Viextemps was the first violin, in the No. 5, in A major, op. 18, composed in 1791-2, and dedicated to Prince Liechnowsky, and in the No. 13, in B flat major, composed in 1825-26, and dedicated to the Russian Prince Galitzin; and Sainton led No. 8, in E minor, composed in 1808-9, and dedicated to the Prince Rasumowsky. Viextemps and Sainton alternated in the second violin parts, Hill being the tenor and Rousselot the violoncello. It was altogether a magnificent interpretation of Beethoven's works, Viextemps, by his classical style and powerful execution, creating the great sensation. The quatuors of the master mind being now gone through, the sixth meeting will be devoted to the works of Haydn and Mozart, with the repetition of one of Beethoven's set.

MR. ROPHINO LACY'S HANDELIAN OPERATIC CONCERTS.—The first scheme, given on Monday evening, included gleanings from the operas of "Ottone" (1723), "Giustino" (1737), "Teseo" (1713), "Sosarme" (1732), "Partenope" (1730), "Desdramia" (1741), "Agrippina" (1709), "Berenice" (1737), "Rinaldo" (1711), "Sera" (1738). Every amateur is, of course, aware that the best airs and duets

of Handel's operas, composed partly when two rival Italian Opera Houses were in existence for a period of seven years, a hundred years ago, were turned to account by this composer in his oratorios. Mr. Rophino Lacy is, therefore, scarcely accurate in declaring in his prospectus that "the beauties of Handel's Italian operas have slept in oblivion for 100 years." These compositions were written for the peculiar powers of the singers. If that day, and, as curiosities for the antiquarian, are certainly interesting. We wish Mr. Lacy success in his undertaking, but we fear that the programmes will be found heavy from the lack of variety. As exponents, the conductors has the talents of Miss Delcy (his daughter), Miss Hawes; Messrs. Manvers and Phillips; and a small select orchestra, including Messrs. T. Cooke, Dando, Lindley, Howell, &c.; Mr. J. L. Hatton presiding at the piano.

M. WILLMERS' MATINEE MUSICALE.—Willmers, the Danish pianist, has come to this country with a prodigious reputation acquired in Germany, Italy, and France. Great curiosity was therefore manifested on Monday, to hear his first performance. Of his enormous executive facility there can be but one opinion; and in certain pieces of his own composition, arranged for his peculiarities and powers, he produces great effects—as in the Northern Song, imitative of the carol of birds, by shakes sustained with marvellous delicacy and precision, and in the storm of octaves, tenths, &c. It did not, however, strike us that Willmers can be called either a poetical or intellectual player. His reading of the Beethoven sonata, op. 27, was not a classical one; and in the "Lucia" sextuor, although his force was tremendous, it lacked the charm given to it by a Liszt, a Pleyel, or a Prudent. Willmers is something between Leopold de Meyer, without his amusing quackery, and Dreyschock, without his redeeming touch. The Dane is of the key-splitting school, in fact. His most graceful piece was a scherzo, called the "Syren."

MR. WALLACE'S BENEFIT CONCERT.—Drury Lane Theatre was not so well attended on Monday night as the merits of the composer, pianist, and violinist ought to have commanded. His beautiful opera of "Maritana," sustained by Miss Romer, Miss Poole, Messrs. Harrison, Stretton, and Borroni, was followed by a miscellaneous concert, in which Jenny Lutzer sang exquisitely. There were also Miss Rainforth, Miss Bassano, Miss Messent, and Herr Hœlzel, in divers songs, and two *debutants*, in Mr. J. S. Reeves and Mr. Whitworth. The former is a tenor of great repute in Italy; and, in the scene from Verdi's "Ernani," his admirable style and feeling brought down great applause. We hope he will be secured for English opera. Mr. Whitworth is a baritone, who displayed some promising points. Jules Schloff, the Prague pianist, played a fantasia with great brilliancy; he has wonderful execution, and a charming touch. The brothers Hellmesburger distinguished themselves in a violin duo, by Kalliwoda; and Schepnowski performed a violoncello solo. Some Spanish dancers, also, were applauded in their national *pas*. Mr. Wallace, who was called for after his opera, is about to leave for Italy and Germany. His works will be produced in Vienna.

EASTERN HARMONIC SOCIETY.—Haydn's "Creation," conducted by Mr. Davis, Mr. Ather being the leader, was given on Monday, the principal vocalists being Miss A. E. Byers, Miss Maides, Messrs. Lockey and J. Kench.

CONCERT OF ANCIENT MUSIC.—The fourth performance, which was under the direction of the Archbishop of York, who was not present, included three novelties: Beethoven's "Song of the Pearl," nicely sung by Miss Rainforth, with G. Cooke's oboe accompaniment; the overture of "Semiramis," by Catel, the French composer and author of the celebrated "Treatise on Harmony," and a "Chant Français," descriptive of the battle of Marignan, composed in 1515 by Clement Jannequin, more curious than pleasing. The other gleanings were the finale to the second act of Beethoven's "Fidelio," a selection from Haydn's second Mass, Handel's "Samson" overture, the "Hailstone Chorus," Sir H. R. Bishop's popular glee "Blow Gentle Gales," and pieces by Paer, Gluck, Mozart, Pergolesi, Himmel, Zingarelli, &c. Staudigl's singing of Himmel's "Battle Prayer" was very impressive. Madame Caradori Allan gave the "Vengo a voi" of Zingarelli, very charmingly. Miss M. Williams, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Machin, and Madame Knispel were the other vocalists. Earl Howe directs the fifth concert, on Wednesday week. Prince Albert and the Duchesses of Kent and Gloucester were present.

THE ACADEMIE ROYALE DE MUSIQUE.—Paris still seeks for a *prima donna*. Mdlle. Mondotaigny, another pupil of the Conservatoire, has been tried in the Reine de Chypre, and failed. Bordes, the new tenor, is improving; and Mizard, the basso, is becoming very popular, although he is a dwarf in stature. Madame Stoltz is in the south of France, starting. Dohler has quitted Paris for Venice, to produce his new opera. Onslow, the composer, has departed for the Rhine Music Festival, which will be held at the Palace of Brühl, the scene of the *fetes* to Queen Victoria in 1845, illustrated in our columns. Ernst has completed his series of concerts in St. Petersburg. Berlin letters of the 8th inst. describe the *furor* at the benefit of Madame Viardot Garcia as having been beyond precedent. She played *Valentine* in Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," and the last scene of the "Sonnambula." She was called for, time after time, amidst a shower of flowers, bouquets, crowns, wreaths, &c. Madame Rossi Caccia has been very successful at Barcelona in "Anna Bolena."

MR. C. E. HORN'S ORATORIO OF "DANIEL'S PREDICTION."—On Wednesday evening, this new work was performed at the Music Hall, Store street, the words selected chiefly from Mrs. Hannah More's Sacred Drama, with additions from the Scriptures, compiled by Mr. C. Purday, the music by C. E. Horn. The oratorio is divided into two parts: in the former are *Daniel*, the Jewish Prophet (tenor); the Israelitish Woman (mezzo soprano); the Jewish Woman (contralto); and Israelitish Man (bass). In the second part, are *Belshazzar* (bass); *Nitocris*, the Queen-Mother (contralto), &c. The mention of these names suggests at once the object taken from the Book of Daniel. We cannot but think that the composer was ill-advised to select matter which has been already treated by Handel and Spohr, and more recently by Griesbach and Perry. We can, however, compliment Mr. Horn for the possession of musical feeling and energy, in the treatment of incidents that even master-minds have failed to realise altogether. Mr. C. E. Horn conducted his work, which was received with applause by the auditory. The vocalists were Miss Dolby, Miss Wells, Mrs. C. E. Horn, Messrs. Rafter, Wetherbee, Purday, Mattocks, F. Smith, &c.

MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

Mr. John Parry's Annual Concert took place last night, but we must defer a notice until next week. The eleventh performance of the Amateur Musical Society was given yesterday evening. This morning, will be the Philharmonic Rehearsal for the sixth Concert, on Monday night, at which Viextemps will play. On Monday morning, Brizzi, the tenor, has his Annual Concert, at which the leading artists of the Royal Italian Opera will sing. On Tuesday afternoon, will be the fifth Meeting of the Musical Union, and the last appearance of Viextemps. In the same morning, Mr. F. Chatterton gives his Morning Concert; and, in the evening, will be the second Handelian Concert. On Wednesday evening, the popular contralto, Miss M. B. Hawes, has her Annual Concert. On Friday morning, will be Mrs. Anderson's Morning Concert: this esteemed *artiste* is the pianiste to her Majesty, and teacher of the Princess Royal; Mr. Anderson being the Master of the Queen's Band. The twelfth and last Meeting of the Amateur Musical Society will take place on Friday night; and, on the same evening, Jules Schloff, the pianist, gives his Concert, at the Hanover-square Rooms.

MR. O'CONNELL IN GENOA.—A letter from Genoa, dated May 12, says:—Mr. O'Connell arrived here on Friday, on his way to Rome, but has been attacked by an illness so serious that he is confined to his bed at the Hotel Feder, and one of his physicians says that it will be some days before he can be moved, if he move at all. The other day they were much alarmed for his life, as, in addition to his malady, which is cerebral, he suffered from intestinal inflammation; however, after applying leeches and other remedies, the symptoms of immediate danger disappeared, and he was better yesterday, and this morning he continues improving, although he himself says that he shall not live three days. He has two physicians, one a Genoese, and the other an Englishman established here, and they concur in saying, that although he may rally, his constitution is so enfeebled that it is scarcely possible for him to survive a long time.

BULLION AT THE BANK.—It appears, by a Parliamentary return just printed, that (in the issue department of the Bank of England) the quantity of bullion of that Bank, in the week ending May 16, 1846, was £1,633,619 in gold, and £1,886,596 in silver bullion; while in the week ending April 24, 1847, it was, in gold, £7,120,006, and in silver, £1,429,134. In the week ending Sept. 19, the quantity in gold bullion was £13,044,770, and in silver, £2,713,845. At Feb. 21, 1846, the total liabilities of the Bank amounted to £40,710,000, and the total assets to £44,037,000. On April 17, 1847, the liabilities were £35,788,000, and the assets £39,537,000.

EXTRAORDINARY HIGH PRICE OF WHEAT.—At the Windsor market, on Saturday last, some singularly fine samples of wheat realised the enormous sum of £31 per load. A similar price was also obtained for wheat at Uxbridge market, on the preceding Thursday. At Chertsey May fair, which was held yesterday week, the price of wheat ranged from £27 10s. to £30 10s. per load. Several buyers from London attended Uxbridge market and Chertsey, who refused to make any purchases, in consequence of the advanced prices.

STOCK OF CORN IN THE COUNTRY.—A Correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, justly considering that any information respecting the present stock of corn in the country would be interesting at this moment, quotes the following letter:—"I know many farmers in this neighbourhood (Cheshire) who, in ordinary years, have not a quarter of wheat on hand in the month of May, but who are now holding (for them) large stocks. I can mention one, Mr. —, a large farmer, who has upwards of 1000 loads (Derbyshire loads of three bushels), still on hand. And, although this gentleman usually sells out about this time of year, he is not sufficiently tempted by the present high prices, but intends holding until Midsummer, in the hope that prices will be yet higher. Besides this instance, I know of many others within my own circle of acquaintance, of farmers who have scarcely sold any corn this year. And if this neighbourhood, which is usually considered by your go-ahead farmers to be a very poor one, be any criterion of the stocks on hand in other parts of the country, I think we may console ourselves with the conviction that 'there is yet corn in Egypt.'"

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER.—Last Sunday afternoon, about two o'clock, a Mr. Leeson and Mr. Bone, wine-merchant of Pall-mall, were rowing up the river, when, as they passed through Battersea-bridge, the boat filled, and the two gentlemen were thrown into the water. John Styles, captain of one of the *Citizen* steam-boats, put off in a skiff, but was only able to save Mr. Leeson.

FATAL THUNDERSTORM IN LANCASHIRE.—The town and neighbourhood of Preston were on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday (last week), visited with very heavy thunder storms, that on Wednesday being exceedingly awful. Vivid flashes of lightning, instantly followed by heavy peals of thunder, continued for some time. In the Fylde the storm was terrific; and at Layton, near Poulton, a person named Robert Clarkson was struck dead.

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

BY ALBERT SMITH.

LONDON GARDENING.

E see that several of our contemporaries in the country — the *Liverpool Chronicle* taking the lead—are in the habit of giving weekly a "Gardener's Column," showing vegetable and florally-disposed people what to do with their bits of ground. And, so we think this week of starting as a Metropolitan "Hortensis," for the benefit of our neighbours, and giving them the results of our experience.

Our garden is not extensive. It comprises three window sills, and a ginger-beer bottle—the latter being covered with green baize, as a mustard and cress ground; and, inspired by the products, we thus



imitate—

SHELLEY'S FLOWERS.

A sensitive plant on a window blew,  
And the man who sold it turn'd out a do;  
For it opened its fan-like leaves to the light,  
But shut them again—and for ever—at night.

And the first-floor watered the pots with care,  
And left them all night outside for the air.  
But each flower and plant that was bought "a blowing,"  
Instead of "a growing," turned out "a going."



"ALL A BLOWING AND A GOING."

The domestic mustard and humble cress,  
Form'd salad so small that it couldn't be less.  
And the staring nasturtions, which when they blow,  
Always straggle and turn where they oughtn't to go.

And the Naiad-like lily of the vale,  
That at twopence a root is offered for sale;  
But on which ne'er an atom of blossom is seen,  
And nothing but leaves of a dirt-spattered green.

And the scarlet-runner, that runs n't high,  
And jokes at the maxim of "Never say die;"  
So never sprouts up to make window-screens,  
Not having the power of growing like beans.

And the fourpenny pots of pale mignonette,  
That droops in a short time from too much wet;  
And others, for whom I've no room in my song,  
Grew on that window, but never for long.

A London garden, like most other luxuries, is expensive. The cost of starting one is here given, *verbatim*, from the bill sent in to us, from Covent Garden:—

1 Pot Sturchums .. .. .	1s.
1 do. Convolvulus Meager .. .. .	1s.
1 Virginny Creep .. .. .	1s. 6d.
1 doz. Fly orks .. .. .	3s.
1 Knaryence .. .. .	6d.
	7s.

These are delivered of a vivid green, and in two days the garden puts on the following appearance.



CANARIENSIS, Nasturtions, and other metropolitan scramblers, are produced from seeds, which must be exposed to the light, and kept from cats. It does not follow that, if you plant the seeds, they will come up what you expect, or, in fact, anything at all; but the pots themselves, if kept a bright red, will look cheerful and festive, and should, therefore, be encouraged.

Seeds planted should not be dug up every day, to see how they are getting on, although it is a practice which most London gardeners are fond of, as such is apt to cripple the growth of the flower.

Slips from Geraniums may always be bought in the streets, but they never strike — neither themselves nor you by their development. They are sold—at the same time you are—for perfect flowers; but come under the denomination of Tender Ephemerals.

The most durable plant is a parasite sold about the streets, and which attaches itself readily to window-curtains and bed-hangings. It keeps in leaf all the year round, requires no care, is very popular with flies, and may be termed THE CANARIENSIS LONDONENSIS.

It does not flourish further from London than Gravesend, to perfection. At the latter place, in the lodgings about Windmill Hill and Rushville, it grows freely in all bedrooms above ten shillings a week. It is a Hardy Perpetual.

THE DERBY.

Knowing our friend Mr. Straggles to be a clever amateur artist, and that, of course, he would be at the Derby, we begged him to bring us home some sketches of the road and course. None of them have, however, come to hand, except these two, which he had given to another friend to look at, just as the course was cleared for the last race.

The worst of the story is that Mr. Straggles himself has not appeared since. Various accounts of him have reached us, but the darkest fears are entertained. He went down on a coach, and was last seen, by one of his acquaintance, standing on the roof, and pouring some champagne into his cornet-a-piston, and then trying to play the post-horn notes on the empty bottle. Another account gives the fact of his having borrowed a horse from a friend on the course, "for a turn," and having been seen riding through Dorking at a fearful John Gilpin sort of rate, perfectly unable to stop his career—a *Mazeppa* in a pailot and Joinville. By this correspondent he was supposed to have been carried low down into Surrey.

The first sketch saved from the wreck of Mr. Straggles's Derby Day is the actual one he took of the race, as he witnessed it peeping between two people; which we here reproduce.

The second, which is the result of a vivid imagination, shows that he evidently thought he had not earned our good opinion, and was anxious to do something—he did not care much what—to show his zeal. So, hearing that Cosack was the winner, he drew largely on his imagination, as well as his sketch-book, and gave us this would-be representation of



COSSACK, AS HE APPEARED WINNING THE DERBY.



## R A C I N G P R I Z E T A N K A R D S .

The fine specimen of "Old English Plate" which we have illustrated in the three accompanying Engravings, possesses an historical interest over and above its attraction as a relic of times and customs more convivial than our own.

The original is a large silver Tankard, of somewhat dwarfish height, but capacious bulk; holding one gallon. It was purchased, not long since, at an auction sale of family plate and other valuables, at one of the ancestral homes, or halls, of Cheshire; and it is now in the possession of Mr. Herbert Ingram.

The first illustration affords a side view of the vessel; and the two outlines, the scenes or subjects represented around it. The lift, or head to the lid, is of somewhat classic design; but the other figures, in great measure, decide the age of the cup, which, from the characteristic evidence it bears, may safely be set down as a Race Prize Tankard. Upon one side is portrayed the "weighing in" of the Jockey; and upon the opposite side, the Race. The heavy figure of the horse points to a period anterior to the reign of James the First, when Arabian blood was first introduced into our breed of horses; the King having liberally encouraged the turf, and given £500 for an Arab horse, though he was easily beaten by every English racer which ran against him. Public races were then established in various parts of the kingdom; and it is stated that the discipline and modes of preparing the horses upon such occasions were much the same as practised in the present day. The races were then called bell courses, because the prize



was a bell. The horses on the Tankard remind one of the military equitation, such as the Duke of Newcastle patronised, rather than the modern racer. The Tankard itself (in form) rather points to a later period—the reign of Charles the First, who altered the racing prize from that of a silver or gold bell to that of a silver cup; and, probably, to a Tankard, as one of the oldest forms of our drinking vessels in general use. It is, however, possible that the figures were intended to commemorate olden horse-racing in this country, and do not bespeak the age of the Tankard itself. At all events, it is a very interesting record of past times; and, we trust, may serve as "the loving-cup" of many a future generation; to be, from time to time, replenished in the true warmth of generous affection.

## THE ANNIVERSARY OF ROME.—1847.

E viva, viva Roma!

'Tis the deathless city still;  
Hope hovers o'er her destinies,  
And points to every hill,  
Triumphantly, where moral worth  
Or mental might were seen,  
When Rome in Majesty shone forth  
The world's unconquer'd queen.

This day, her Anniversary;  
Ten myriad torches blaze  
To-night within the people's square,  
And myriad voices raise  
The song of patriot jubilee,  
The anthem of old Rome,  
The cradle of the brave and free—  
The Caesars' glorious home.

"Away wè to the Quirinal!"

And forth the mighty mass  
Proceed in serried ranks, composed  
Of every age and class.  
The Prince and peasant join the throng,  
The bard and artist pale,  
And still they raise the choral song  
That bids old Roma hail.

An old man from a balcony  
Holds forth his trembling hands,  
And pours his benediction o'er  
The mute and kneeling bands.  
Then rose the crowd and as thunder loud  
A wild shout shook the air,  
Ah! brave the sight that festal night,  
In th' Eternal City fair.—L.

THE POLICE OFFICES OF LONDON.  
BY ANGUS B. REACH.

## CLERKENWELL.

In Bagnigge Wells-road—the bottom of that valley which separates the sloping squares and terraces of Pentonville—a region of very green house doors, and very bright knockers, and intensely red brick facings—from the more ancient and solemn looking streets which abut upon the western side of Gray's Inn-lane—in that glaring and dusty summer thoroughfare stands a large pile of buildings, generally ornamented by numerous lounging policemen, and further diversified and adorned by crowds of shabby-looking people, a vast proportion whereof may be observed to have their personal appearance improved by such additional attractions as are contributed by blackened eyes, plastered-up foreheads, and noses with broken bridges.

The buildings form the Clerkenwell Police Court and its appurtenances; the lounging constables are the guardians of last night's peace, waiting to prefer charges against its disturbers; the maltreated gentry about are the sufferers—some of them, perhaps, the active, as well as passive, partakers in the constant drunken rows which such districts as Clerkenwell—a favoured abode of those unfortunate

helots of the hod, generally complimented as the "low Irish"—naturally furnish, from day to day, for police adjudication.

We enter—we traverse a long, dirty passage: the passages leading to Police Courts are always dirty—the walls are always greasy—glazed, so to speak, by the constant friction of frowzy rags. A turn to the left—a push at a swinging door—and we stand in the midst of a similar crowd to that which we left outside, to that which we passed in the lobby—the disreputable public of a Police Court.

The room is a larger one than most of the "Worthy Magistrates" are blessed with—in fact, a handsome, airy, wainscotted apartment. You glance at once towards the judicial arm-chair, and see it faced and flanked by the usual Police Court arrangements—a square, open box in the centre, bounded, so to speak, on one side by the bench, on the others by the particular boxes occupied by Clerks, Police Inspectors, Reporters, Barristers, and last, not least, Culprits. The part of the room not taken up by these pens and boxes, forms the *locus standi* for that portion of the enlightened public who come to improve their tempers by the contemplation of the placid equanimity of a Greenwood—or to see how perfectly even the balance of justice, as between a private individual and a policeman, can be held by a Combe.

We have mentioned the general character of the district over which the Clerkenwell Court exercises its police control. Many of our readers are no doubt familiar with the densely-peopled, dirty, confused, huddled locality, which stretches around the Middlesex Sessions House. Many of them have, we doubt not, been bewildered amid its dingy, swarming alleys—have emerged from its squalid courts, crowded with tattered, sodden-looking women, and hulking unwashed men—clustering round the doors of low-browed public-houses; or seated by dingy unwinked shops, frowzy with piles of dusty rickety rubbish, or reeking with the odour of coarse food—lumps of carrion-like meat simmering in greasy pans, and brown, crusty-looking morsels of fish, still gluey with the oil in

which they have been fried—many of our readers, we say, have probably congratulated themselves, with a cosy, self-satisfied shrug, as they emerged from these odoriferous haunts into the broad and frequented thoroughfare, where the shop do not look dens, nor the passengers ruffians and sluts.



MR. COMBE.

In Clerkenwell, there is grovelling starving poverty. In Clerkenwell broods the darkness of utter ignorance. In its lanes and alleys the lowest debauch—the coarsest enjoyment—the most infuriate passions—the most unrestrained vice—roar and riot. The keeper of the "fence" loves to set up in business there—you see the stolen handkerchiefs fluttering in his den. Low public houses abound, where thieves drink and smoke. Jew receivers, with sharp leering eyes and tangled uncombed beards, lurk at corners. Brazen, ragged women, scream and shout ribald repartees from window to window. The burglar has his "crib" in Clerkenwell—the pickpocket has his mart—the half-starved Italian minstrel herds there, crammed with his fellows into foul night cellars—the ragged Irish hodman vegetates in the filth of his three pair back. It is the locality of dirt, and ignorance, and vice—the recesses whereof are but known to the disguised policeman, as he gropes his way up rickety staircases towards the tracked housebreaker's den—or the poor shabby-genteel City missionary, as he kneels at midnight by the foul straw of some convulsed and dying outcast.

The judicial capital of such a district—the Clerkenwell Police Court—of necessity reveals many a murderous outrage—many a daring robbery—many a case of lingering, untended starvation—many a death struggle between the sleath hounds of the police and the housebreaker, tracked step by step, hunted from place to place, and at length trapped like a wild beast in his lair. The Court was situated some years ago in Hatton-garden.

Mr. Combe and Mr. Greenwood were, until this week, the presiding Minos and Rhadamanthus of Clerkenwell Court. Mr. Combe is a jolly-faced, homely, country-gentleman-looking personage. He is one of the common-sense, in opposition to the legal technicality-loving magistrates. He is a frank, kind-hearted man, with a lurking penchant for the turf—a good judge of a spanking team, and, if report speak truly, a crack whip. As may be expected, with these qualifications, he looks after the cabmen pretty strictly—understands all their manoeuvres—is a capital judge of fares—and down upon an omnibus man in a moment, either for racing or loitering.

Mr. Greenwood is a Yorkshireman—a hard, tetchy, irritable, high-dried Whig. The *Times* and the *Examiner*, in particular, have kept a sharp look out upon him; and his decisions have given rise to many a bitter article.

Two clerks attend the Clerkenwell Magistrates. Mr. Mallet, the Chief Clerk, is a quiet, gentlemanly man; Mr. R. Mould, his subaltern, a lawyer of no inconsiderable knowledge and research.

(Within these few days, Mr. Greenwood has voluntarily resigned his appointment, and Mr. H. P. Tyrwhitt, of Brick Court, Temple, special pleader, has been appointed in his stead.)



CLERKENWELL POLICE OFFICE.—MR. GREENWOOD.



## EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.



"THE WOOLING OF KATHARINA."—(TAMING OF THE SHREW.)—PAINTED BY A. L. EGG.

When so many Exhibitions of Pictures are open at the same time, and the London Season itself rich in subjects for illustration, our task of selecting for the week is always one of extreme difficulty. With the Exhibitions, the fairest way seems to be, to vary the character of our Illustrations, by giving a taste of the Old Water Colour Exhibition in one week; of the New Water Colour Exhibition in another week; and, in the paper immediately following, a page of Illustrations from the Exhibition at the Royal Academy. Our last week's Engravings were taken from the New Water Colour Exhibition; this week, therefore, we devote to the Royal Academy.

Our Illustrations are, Mr. Hart's "John Milton visiting Galileo when a Prisoner to the Inquisition near Florence, in 1638;" and a "Scene from the Taming of the Shrew," by Mr. A. L. Egg. Mr. Hart is a Royal Academician—Mr. Egg only a candidate for the honours of the Academy. The elder of the two has taken his place among the best painters of the English school; and the younger one

bids air to occupy (and before very long) a place equally distinguished. Mr. Hart's name is familiar, no doubt, to a very large circle of our readers; but Mr. Egg has yet to make his way with the public.

When Milton was in Italy in 1638, he paid a visit to the famous Galileo, then a prisoner in the Inquisition. He was proud to have seen this great man, and mentions his visit in his celebrated "Speech for the Liberty of Uncensored Printing." "There it was," says Milton, "that I found and visited the famous Galileo, grown old, a prisoner to the Inquisition, for thinking in astronomy otherwise than the Franciscan and Dominican licensers thought." The subject is one particularly excellent for pictorial purposes, and Mr. Hart has stripped to do his best. Who would not like to know what Galileo thought of his youthful admirer?

Mr. Egg's two pictures in the present Exhibition are both from Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew." The first (No. 170) is called "The Wooling of Katharina;" the second (No. 392), "Scene from the Taming of the Shrew." The wooling of Katharina is so well known that any description seems quite superfluous. Of the other subject, however, it will be proper to add that the scene is

laid in a room in Baptiste's house, and the particular passage in the play selected by Mr. Egg as follows:—

*Bianca.* Construe them.  
*Lucentio.* How that, as I told you before; *Simois*, I am Lucentio; *hic est*, son unto Viceroy of Pisa; *sicula tellus*, disguised thus to get your love; *hic stellerat*, and that Lucentio that comes a wooing; *Friam*, is my man Tranio; *regia*, bearing my port; *celsa scenis*, that we might beguile the old pantaloon.

*Hortensio.* Madame, my instrument's in tune. [*Hortensio plays.*]

*Bianca.* Let's hear.

O, for the treble jars.

Mr. Egg has a capital eye for colour, and paints conscientiously. There is no shirking. Whatever he attempts he performs to the best of his ability; aware perhaps (as every great artist must be), that with all his care, and pains and finish, he will too often fall short of what he wishes to perform.

In the Middle Room—the room we were about to enter at the conclusion of our former notice—the chief pictures are contributed by Mr. Eddy, Mr. Hart, Mr. Ward, Mr. Watson Gordon, Mr. Creswick, Mr. Elmore, Mr. Frith, Mr. Egg, and



"JOHN MILTON VISITING GALILEO."—PAINTED BY S. A. HART, R.A.



Mr. Frank Stone. The pictures are 192 in number. Mr. Hart's "The Milton and Galileo," is engraved in our present number, and Mr. Ward's "The South Sea Bubble" in our paper of the 8th of May.

233. "England." T. Creswick, A.R.A. This is a composition picture, painted to convey the peculiar characteristics of English scenery. It is large, and certainly fine, though somewhat too blue, a fault we found with Mr. Creswick when criticising his pictures in this year's "British Institution."

244. Portraits of "Mrs. Allen and Child." R. Rothwell. Much was expected from Mr. Rothwell at one time, but he has made no advance in his art, and has now sunk into mediocrity and the Egyptian Hall.

255. "The Morning Walk." J. Linnell. This so-called "Morning Walk" is a three-quarter portrait of an elderly lady—truthfully painted, and one of the best portraits in the exhibition.

270. "Portrait of Principal Lee." J. Watson Gordon, A.R.A. A full-length portrait in black, square and angular in treatment, and full of character. Mr. Gordon, always a manly painter, was never seen to greater advantage than in this very fine, and, in point of composition, original portrait.

282. "Portrait of the Duchess of Roxburgh." H. W. Phillips. An agreeable portrait by the son of the late T. Phillips, R.A.

317. "Beppo." A. Elmore, A.R.A. A well-painted picture in illustration of the lines—

Laura by the side of her adorer,  
When lo! the Mussulman was there before her.

"The Invention of the Stocking-Loom" by the same artist, and a better picture, was engraved in our paper of the 8th of May.

331. "The Impending Mate." Frank Stone. One of two pictures, representing a young gentleman and equally young lady, both prettily dressed, playing at chess. This is a game at hearts. In the companion picture, negligently hung in another room, the game is over, and the lover is seen at the lady's feet. The second picture is described as "Mated." Both are nicely painted.

339. "Charities of Gracia." W. E. R.A. Three full-length figures of "young and modest virgins," we borrow Mr. Ely's words, standing undraped. This admirable artist paints flesh like Rubens or Titian: we wish we could add, with the grace and delicacy of Guido or Mr. Eastlake.

360. "Edinburgh." D. Roberts, R.A. An able view of a noble city, with all the admirable perspective and detail for which Mr. Roberts is so deservedly celebrated. In colour it is cold and somewhat clayey.

361. "The Combat." R. Ansell. Stags fighting. A large Edwin Landseer-like picture, well grouped and clever; yet wanting in that indescribable something which marks the master. All great originals necessarily give birth to a legion of imitators. How many Byrons and Sir Walter Scotts and Charles Dickens have we had? How many Edwin Landseers have we now?

401. "Drovers Halting, on their way over the Mountains." T. S. Cooper, A.R.A. A good example of an artist quite unequalled in his way. Could he but add the warmth and sunshine splendour of Cyp to his own careful elaboration, his reputation would rest on an unalterable basis.

## THE MARKETS.

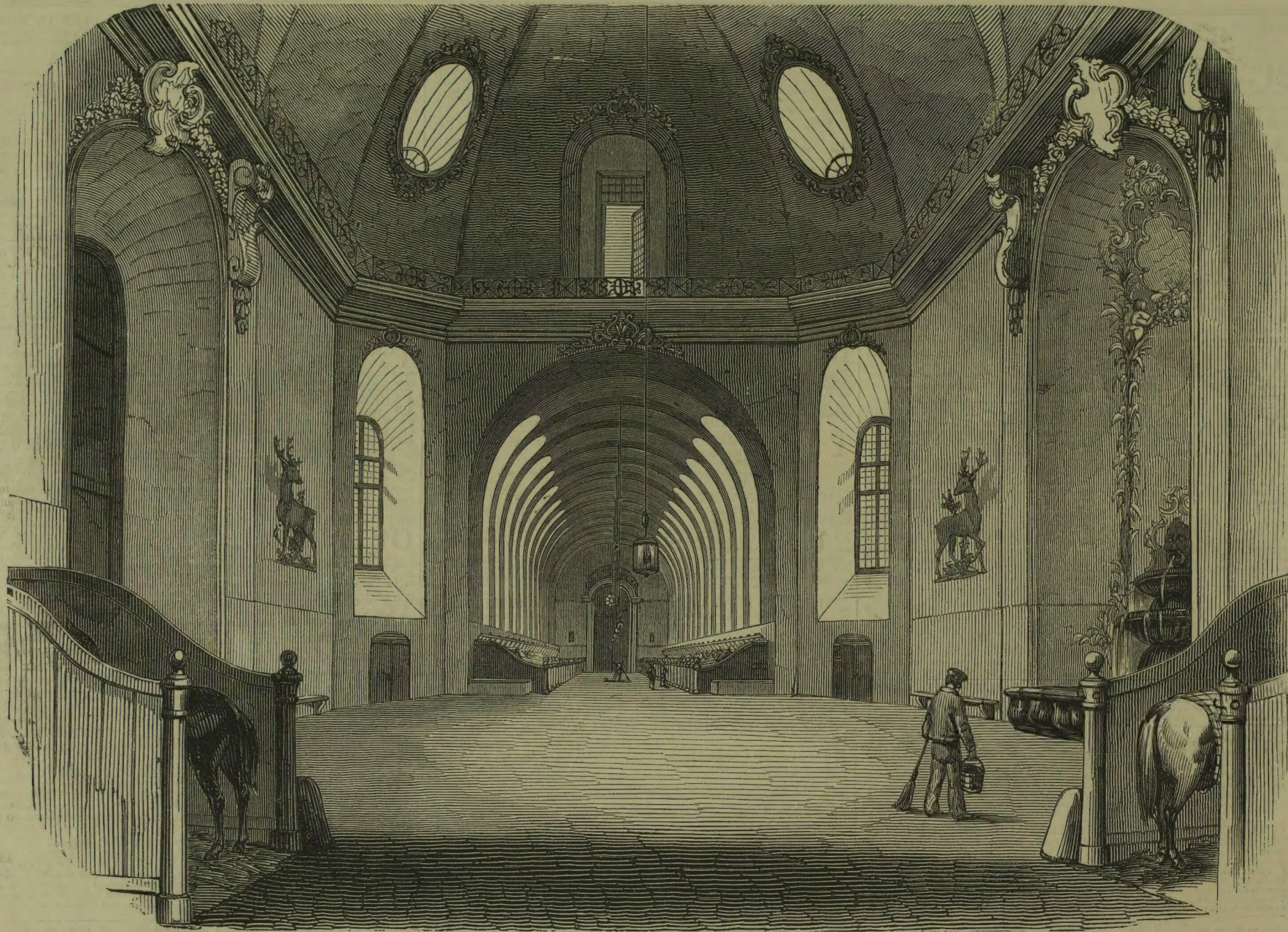
**CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).**—The arrivals of English wheat since Monday have been tolerably good, viz., 5350 quarters, and the stands to-day were fairly supplied with samples. The weather being extremely favourable for the growing crops, and the attendance of buyers small, the demand was heavy, and, in some instances, the prices had a downward tendency. Upwards of 20,000 quarters of foreign wheat have come in this week. That article was in heavy request, and offered at a decline of from 1s to 2s per quarter. The amount of business done was very small. For export no sales took place. The show of barley was small, yet the trade was heavy, at barely late rates. In malt next to nothing was doing, but prices were in reply supported. With oats we were scarcely supplied. All kinds moved off slowly, at late current prices. Beans, peas, Indian corn, and flour were exceedingly inactive.

**ARRIVALS.**—English: Wheat, 5350; barley, 390; malt, 2590; oats, 490. Irish: Wheat, 550; barley, —; malt, —; oats, 210. Foreign: Wheat, 22,020; barley, 4780; malt, —; oats, 4540. Flour: 3010 sacks. — barrels. **English.**—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 7s 10s to 10s 6d; ditto white, 10s to 11s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 9s to 10s; ditto white, 9s to 10s; rye, 6s to 7s; grinding barley, 4s to 5s; distilling, 5s to 6s; malt, 10s to 11s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 7s to 8s; brown do, 7s to 8s; Kingston and Ware, 7s to 8s; Chevalier, 8s to 9s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 3s to 3s 6d; potato ditto, 3s to 4s; Youghal and Cork, black, 3s to 3s 6d; ditto white, 3s to 3s 6d; tick beans, new, 5s to 5s 6d; ditto old, — to —; grey peas, 5s to 6s; mangle, 1s to 1s 6d; white, — to —; broad, 5s to 6s; per quarter. Town-made flour, 9s to 9s 6d; extra, 10s to 10s 6d; extra, 11s to 11s 6d; extra, 12s to 12s 6d; extra, 13s to 13s 6d; extra, 14s to 14s 6d; extra, 15s to 15s 6d; extra, 16s to 16s 6d; extra, 17s to 17s 6d; extra, 18s to 18s 6d; extra, 19s to 19s 6d; extra, 20s to 20s 6d; extra, 21s to 21s 6d; extra, 22s to 22s 6d; extra, 23s to 23s 6d; extra, 24s to 24s 6d; extra, 25s to 25s 6d; extra, 26s to 26s 6d; extra, 27s to 27s 6d; extra, 28s to 28s 6d; extra, 29s to 29s 6d; extra, 30s to 30s 6d; extra, 31s to 31s 6d; extra, 32s to 32s 6d; extra, 33s to 33s 6d; extra, 34s to 34s 6d; extra, 35s to 35s 6d; extra, 36s to 36s 6d; extra, 37s to 37s 6d; extra, 38s to 38s 6d; extra, 39s to 39s 6d; extra, 40s to 40s 6d; extra, 41s to 41s 6d; extra, 42s to 42s 6d; extra, 43s to 43s 6d; extra, 44s to 44s 6d; extra, 45s to 45s 6d; extra, 46s to 46s 6d; extra, 47s to 47s 6d; extra, 48s to 48s 6d; extra, 49s to 49s 6d; extra, 50s to 50s 6d; extra, 51s to 51s 6d; extra, 52s to 52s 6d; extra, 53s to 53s 6d; extra, 54s to 54s 6d; 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**T**H E following TESTIMONIAL given to Mr. THOMPSON  
Bookkeeper, Bedford, by the Rev. W. S. LENDON, of Westminster, Bedfordshire, witness-  
ing him to publish the same, has been received by Mr. Caburn:-  
“Sir—I am happy to add my testimony to Mr. CABURN’S OIL, as having suffered severely  
several years with Gout, &c. from the trial of three bottles I have experienced efficient  
relief, and from its lengthened use it will not be too much to say that I am now enabled to en-  
joy some of the pleasures of life, long denied me. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
“To Mr. Thompson, Bookkeeper, Bedford, May 17, 1847.” “W. S. LENDON.  
The Oil, in bottles, at No. 9d., 4s. 6d., 18s. and 22s.; and the Pills in boxes, at 1s. 10d.,  
2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.; may be had of Messrs. Mather and Vendors, or sent by post to Mr. Caburn,  
Penny-farthing Lane, London. Testimonial and recommendation from an eminent Phy-  
sician may be seen in the Sunday Times Paper of May 23d.





THE ROYAL STABLES, AT CHANTILLY.

## CHANTILLY.

THE Royal Huntings of the Bourbons are of olden celebrity; and Chantilly, the residence of the Duke of Bourbon, in the last century, presented the most extraordinary sporting establishment in Europe. Of the grand and extensive buildings connected with it, we are persuaded, the annexed View will be peculiarly acceptable, at the present season.

Chantilly lies twenty-three miles from Paris, on the road to Amiens. The Royal Château was destroyed at the Revolution; but there remains the unrivalled pile of stabling, kennelling, and other sporting appurtenances, constructed from the designs of John Aubert, which was begun in 1719, and finished in 1735. The vast edifice presents a façade, 580 feet in length, and nearly 60 feet in breadth. At the two extremities are two large pavilions, 65 feet square, and 42½ high, from the ground-floor to the entablature. In the middle of the façade is a larger pavilion, containing the principal entrance to the stables; and the whole is ornamented with Ionic columns, trophies of arms and the chase; and the domed roof, sixty-three feet in circumference, and ninety-three feet high, is crowned with "The Horse of France." The vast size of the stables would render them uninhabitable, even for horses, if in winter a fire were not constantly kept. The vault, which is octagonal, is lighted by large oval windows; the whole is ornamented with garlands, and trophies of the chase, heads of stags and boars. Below the dome, and in front of the principal entrance, is a recess, forming a grand arcade, under which is a magnificent cascade. A grotesque head discharges water into a shell, from which it falls in a sheet into a large reservoir, in the middle of which are two leaden horses, life size. At the back of the cascade is the following inscription, supported by two genii:—"Louis Henry de Bourbon, seventh Prince of Condé, erected these stables, and the buildings dependent on them. Begun in 1719, and finished in 1736." The stables are capable of holding 240 horses; and over them are twenty-four apartments, separated by a corridor, 240 feet in length.

The open riding-house, situated between the stables and the pavilion, is a circular edifice, 120 feet in diameter; the carriage court is 320 feet long by 136 feet wide. The great dog-kennel, for stag-hounds, displays heads of stags between the windows; and, at the two extremities, a fountain, ornamented with stags' heads, discharges water into a reservoir, where the dogs drink. There is, also, a winter-kennel for the hounds. The kennel for the boar-hounds is very extensive; the walls are ornamented with paintings of wild boars, and a boar's head throws water into a large cistern. The exterior façade of this building, which faces the village of Chantilly, is 216 feet in length.

In the Duke of Bourbon's time, the number and nature of the occupants of this vast pile were in keeping with the whole. Of horses there were usually more than 200. Of dogs, there were 60 couple of stag-hounds, 80 couple of boar-hounds, and 45 couple of roe-buck hounds. The numbers of piqueurs, gardes de chasse, grooms, coachmen, postilions, helpers, &c., were also very great. Every day had its allotted sport; and such was the quantity of game within the vast enclosures of forest attached to this princely residence, that a blank day never occurred; and scarcely a day throughout the year was suffered to pass without some offering to Diana. To prevent, however, the satiety of confinement to one spot, this modern Nimrod would, after hunting at Chantilly, take a hasty dinner, and then be transported some ten, fifteen, or twenty leagues in his carriage, to be ready to renew the sport in the morning in some other of his domains.

ENTERTAINMENT TO SIR HARRY G. SMITH.—The members of the Senior United Service Club gave a splendid entertainment at their Club House, in Pall-mall, on Tuesday evening, to Major-Gen. Sir H. Smith, to celebrate the return of that gallant officer to his native country, after his arduous services in the East Indies. Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. P. Barnard, G.C.B., and G.C.H., presided, and the Earl Waldegrave occupied the vice-chair. Sir H. Smith sat on the right of the gallant chairman.—After the usual toasts, the health of his Grace the Duke of Wellington was drunk amidst great applause. The gallant chairman then rose, and, having made a complimentary address to the gallant General in whose honour they had assembled, proposed the health of Major-General Sir Harry Smith. The health of the gallant General was welcomed by warm plaudits, and the toast was drunk with all honours by his brave companions in arms. Sir H. Smith, in replying, expressed the gratification he experienced at the cordial reception he had met with since his arrival in England. The healths of the chairman and the vice-chairman were respectively proposed.

## THE BROTHERS HELLMESBURGER.

We present this day the portraits of two youthful violinists, who have acquired much fame in Germany, and whose success here has been quite decided. These youths are the sons of the clever leader of the band of the Imperial Opera in Vienna. The elder brother, Joseph, is the solo player of that orchestra, and has greatly distinguished himself in the Quartet performances in the Viennese capital. Joseph has also evinced talents for composition of a high order, and both are skilful pianists. In the *Record of the Musical Union*, the talents of these artists are thus commented upon:—

"Nurtured in the cradle of modern musical genius, by the traditional influence of those living contemporaries of Beethoven, under whose auspices these amiable and talented youths have been instructed in their native city, their claims to the suffrages of English amateurs have a double interest. The musical feeling of these violinists is best appreciated in works of a reflective character, for in no other country are instances of deep thought in art so common to the youthful mind as in Germany—a faculty best described in that untranslatable word *gemüth* as being totally distinct from that artificial sentiment of unbridled passion, which passeth for what it is not—a soul for music. 'Il y a chez les Allemands,' says Madame de Stael, 'plus d'imagination que de vraie passion.' The truth of this opinion is illustrated in the every day examples of the indomitable spirit of the persevering German, unravelling the mysteries of his art, and producing works of deep imagination, oftentimes little calculated to rouse the passions, whilst the French and Italians, of a more vivacious and ardent temperament, maintain their ascendancy, with little knowledge of science, by their vivid and success-

ful portraiture of character, in music less profound, but sufficiently true for its purpose in the lyrical art."

The Hellmesburgers made their *début* in this country at the third meeting of the Musical Union, and have since played at the Melodists, Drury Lane Theatre, and at various concerts, with the greatest success. Nothing can be more beautiful than their execution of the duos of Spohr, Maurer, Kalliwoda, &c. Joseph has grace, with poetical instinct, with a just perception of the beautiful in art, without any trickery in execution, and reverencing the works of the great masters.

## THE NEW HOUSE OF LORDS.

Ay! 'tis a worthy and most glorious pile;  
Worthy the land and all its glories past,  
Worthy the living wisdom of our Isle,  
Is yon proud palace, beautiful as vast.  
Thereon may gaze pure taste, nor turn aghast  
Away from brick abortions—libels foul  
Upon the noble Art wherein surpass'd  
Our ancestors, albeit they wore a cowl,  
And in the ages dark felt superstition's scowl.

The Gothic tow'rs whose shadows span the wave,  
The sculptur'd shields of many a noble race,  
Statue of sainted sage, or warrior brave,  
Whose memories Time's rude wing may not efface  
From England's heart—all these the eye may trace—  
Drink in their beauties, while the mind recalls  
The day when England's barons dared to brace  
Boldly their bucklers on 'gainst tyrant thralls,  
And with their swords hew'd out the foundation of these walls—

The men of Runnymede—the deathless band,  
Who would not bow them to a foreign throne,  
Nor crouch like vassals in their native land,  
But live and die for her—for her alone!  
These were the men by whom the seed was sown,  
Which germ'd to institutions great and wise;  
E'en as the oak from humblest acorn grown,  
"The brave old oak" beloved by British skies,  
Tow'rs steady in its strength and the wild rack defies.

E'en so may prove the noble hearts which here  
Are met in patriot love and council sage,  
The Pillars of the State to Britain dear,  
Alike removed from democratic rage,  
And court venality. Well may they wage  
The war of man's advancement; beating down  
Hydral abuse; prove worthy of our age,  
Cheering the cot and ramparting the crown,  
Like Chatham as he stood unawed by Death's dark frown.—L.



JOSEPH HELLMESBURGER.

GEORGE HELLMESBURGER.

THE BROTHERS HELLMESBURGER.

THE PRINTING PRESS.—Looked at merely as a means for the employment of labour, see what printing has done. Doubtless the old transcribers grumbled sadly at the change from hand work to press work: from the pen and illuminating tool to the moveable types and composing stick. A single printer would do the work of 200 writers. No doubt the Bentincks and Sibthorps of those times set this forth with the utmost eloquence of pathetic complaint, and proved to demonstration how ruin must fall on a large and industrious class from this new and accursed invention. But what is the result? For one written book we have 10,000 printed books, and 20,000 people employed for the 200 displaced. The introduction of successive improvements into the machinery of printing, from the rude hand-press of Gutenberg to the last improvement by Mr. Little of the steam double-cylinder machine, has, in every case, been followed by an increase in the power of production, a reduction in the price of the thing produced, and a greater demand for labour and labourers. It has rarely happened that the great benefactors of the world through arts of peace have received due honour from their contemporaries or from posterity. Scarlet, and the glitter of swords, are catching to the eye. The glories of war have seldom wanted their due record. Blenheim speedily attested the victory of Marlborough, but it is not long since the first public monument was erected to James Watt.—*Daily News*, May 17.

HIGH PRICE OF FOOD.—The *Plymouth Times* says, "The necessities of life are now almost at famine prices, and with every prospect of a further rise. Bread is here selling at 1s. 10d. per quarter for the seconds, and 2s. for best quality. All the poor man's wages are, therefore, expended on bread. Meat is out of the question, and potatoes are equally so."

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1847.